of age, was attacked by spread until they formed rered his face, and actuakifful physician applied out any apparent effect, eat with them he should tound which covered his else we had any hope and applying the iodide one began to heal when ell when we had finished the had come out, grew l Disease.

t physician of Law-ember of the Legisland your Sarsaparilla an ne primary and second-at were too obstinate to

ale Weakness,

rated Dr. Jacob Moricelient alterative in dis-darity, Leucorrhua, In-ding from the scrofulous re few that do not, when

cured of a very debili-wo bettles of your Sarnplaint, Dyspepsia, uralgia, , are rapidly cured by

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ssure of the ficsh and elieved by Kennedy's cles caused by a sudde prevents animal life ha plications of Kennedy

atic Liniment.

EDY, Roxbury, Mass. by Druggista generally

TION AND FITS.

IMER Bath. Maine. nected with the House

PHELPS BROWN, St., Jersey City, N. J.

FARMER. DAY MORNING DGER.

B, Editors.

ces are charged 25 cents
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Notices inserted in read-

haw, South waterioth, Yoodcock, Princeton, yer, Litchfield Corner, ry Sylvester, Wayne. Ingham, Farmington F. is, Little River. Ones, Brunswick.

R. Northup, Canning

Jas. Sturgis, Warren Fu

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

VOL. XXX.

COUNTY EXHIBITIONS THIS WEEK.

Asy, Oct. 7th and 8th,
North Franklin, at Phillips, Wednesday and Thursday,
October 8th and 9th.

West Somerset, at Anson, Wednesday and Thursday,

West Somerset, at Anson, Wednesday and Thursday,

COUNTY EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK. Cumberland, at Bridgton, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 15th and 16th.

Sagadahoe, at Topsham, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, october lith 15th and 16th.

Short, tree of slow growth. There are many in-

Board of Agriculture of Victoria, (Australia,) adheres to the stone. Tree of strong, free growth noticed by us last week, have been sent us by the and a good bearer. Commissioner of Agriculture, to whom we present our thanks therefor. They contain much marbled; flesh juicy, melting, sweet and rich; few notes which may interest some of our readers. sort. The Parliament of Australia has shown a com- Reine Claude de Bavay. Rather round, oval, mendable liberality in grants in aid of agricultur- greenish yellow; flesh somewhat firm, juicy, al societies; for collecting and compiling agricul-tural statistics; for the experimental farm, and Washington. Quite large, roundish, oval, dull (with perhaps one exception,) and more than large, and a free bearer. This is a general favdouble the average of such appropriations during orite. J. J. Thomas adds, "apt to rot." the past twenty-three years. In addition to this If this list were to be reduced to three sorts, large sum, £10,000 was appropriated by a spe- our selection would be Green Gage, McLaughlin, cial act for the extirpation of thistles on Crown and Reine Claude de Bavay.

of steeds would be Baray.

The Experimental farm, which is under direction of the Council of the Board, comprises 142 acres, the soil, chiefly consisting of loam, varies from a light sandy soil to a stiff clay. The report of the farm for 1800 states that 109 acres were under cultivation, 32 in cate, 26 in oaten hay cate sown thick for forage purposes—12 in green crops, 7 in wheat, and the remainder in barley, Cape barley, beans, peas, sorghum, maize for soiling, vineyard, &c. About thirty acres were dwith "depot" and barnyard manure, and thirty-four acres were subsoiled. The farm is divided into nine portions by fences running due north and south and south and south and subdivided at right angles by cross fences; the boundary fence composed of by cross fences; the boundary fence composed of The dimensions of the larger or winter room, sawn post and top-rail with five wires underneath, are 8 by 12; it is about seven feet high. The the inside fences having the post and top-rail of other room is 8 by 8. There are no roosts in the split-stuff, with five wires, the whole securely ar- winter room-where the leaves are placed-as ranged against sheep or cattle. A commence- both rooms join and the hens pass from one to ment has been made of live fencing, designed to the other by means of a small door, roosting in displace the temporary fence, by planting a vari- the smaller one. Both rooms face the south-east, ety of seeds of the acacia, Cape broom, thorn, and and are, therefore, warm in winter. They are

upon the farm are given, some of which we present. The mangold crop of 1 acre, 2 roods, 4 a distance of three feet from the floor on one side perches, subsoiled and manured with guano and of the room, having a wide shelf in front for the bones, cost £28 19s. 7d., yielded thirty-six tons hens to fly upon when entering the nests. The per acre, at 30s., besides thinnings for camels in nests are about 18 inches square, with an open Royal Park, and showed a net profit per acre of space in front sufficient for an entrance. £40 14s. 10d. Those portions manured with Mr. Wingate is a most successful gardener and farm-yard manure, (20 loads,) guano, (6 cwt.) manager of poultry, and his opinions on such and bones, (10 cwt.) yielded, respectively, at the matters are worthy of attention. He has twentyrate of thirty-six tons per acre, while that to four hens, which he says is as many as should be which guano and bones together were applied kept together in one place. If he had a larger gave forty-two tons. A potato crop of small ex- number he would divide them, having separate tent resulted in a loss, as the soil of the farm is not yards, rooms, nests, &c., for every flock of this adapted to the growing of this crop. Sorghum size. This is an important matter, and is, doubtyielded 600 lbs. of seed per acre, valued at 8d less, one reason why those who keep poulty in per lb., giving a net profit £5 5s. 9d, per acre in large numbers are not more uniformly successful addition to thirty-eight tons of stems used for than those who keep smaller lots. soiling. This is from a lot of 1 acre, 2 roods, 4 perches in extent. The stocks were allowed to remain upon the ground all winter, but were injured by frosts. The carrot crop, planted in wide little white festers come out on her bag and teats drills of 22 and 27 inches, and cultivated by horse about four or five days ago; these soon became labor, gave a profit of £6 3s. 9d. per acre, upon scabbed over and grew hard around them; under a yield of 10 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. per acre, at

No. 1 piece, drained and substitution of the drained and subst all of which were generally successful. Among or cow-pox; of which there are two kinds, both them was an attempt to combine sheep husbandry infectious, and usually called by the same name. with tillage, with a test of the feeding capacities In the spurious disease the pustules are small and of the cultivated grasses, viz: the yellow oat irregular in shape-while in the genuine they grass, tall oat grass, rough-stalked meadow grass, are large and round, with a depression in the smooth-stalked meadow grass, sheep's fescue, sain- center, usually accompanied with more or less foin, alsike, parsley, &c. The experiment was fever and general derangement. In both forms, made with fifty Southdown merino ewes, thirty however, the pustules are filled with a limpid Cotswold merinos, sixty purely bred merinos, and fluid, which by degrees becomes opaque and purone Cotswold and one Leicester ram. An aver-ulent. A scab is then formed, which, in a short age of more than three sheep per acre the year time peels off, leaving the skin sound beneath. round was the result. The ratio of increase of If however the pustules are broken they generallambs was considerably in excess of one hundred ly assume the form of ulcers, which become more per cent. The experiments in draining generally difficult to heal. The disease is probably given showed a heavy increase of product; sub-soiling, from one cow to another by inoculation, caused an increase in varied proportion; but draining by milking them. and sub-soiling together usually gave a smaller In Martin's work on cattle—an English pub-

on a future occasion.

Northern Grown Cotton.

Cotton may hereafter become a staple article of This practical, reliable and ably edited Horti-Illinois products, as it is said experiments in its cultural journal, is one of the most welcome of growth this year, have been satisfactory in all our exchanges. We open its leaves always exinstances. The State has over two million acres pecting something useful and practical, and are of superior cotton lands, and one planter is preparing for twelve hundred acres another season. is one of the most practical horticulturists of the The Lewiston Journal has seen specimens grown day, and is rendering his work the standard of there this season which are of fine quality, equal its class. Monthly, 32 pages each, at \$1 a year. to the best Tennessee, and the yield of a patch of five acres will amount to fifteen hundred pounds.

Address, 23 No. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Basket of Plums.

The plum is a very desirable and useful fruit, and we wonder that more of the new and desirable kinds are not grown by farmers generally, instead of the common and quite worthless sorts. Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man. ed to plum trees, although they will thrive well Agricultural Exhibitions in Maine--1862, in even very light soil, if well manured. It is The State Society will hold no exhibition this season. The following societies hold their annual thought by some that the neavy, cold only some that the neavy that the neavy

For a select list of the best half dozen sorts for Kennebee, at Readfield, Wednesday and Thursday, cultivation, we should choose the following, the names being mentioned nearly in the order of staber 8th and 9th.
Piscataquis, at Dover, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. ripening: Green Gage, Jefferson, McLaughlin, North Kennebec, at Waterville, Tuesday and Wednes- Imperial Gage, Reine Claude de Bavay, and Washington. We present, from various author-

Green Gage. Rather small, full round, green, North Penobscot, at Lincoln, Wednesday and Thurs-day, Oct. 8th and 9th. network near the stem; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich-unequal-

Thursday, October 14th, 15th and 16th.

North Waldo, at Unity, Wednesday and Thursday,
October 15th and 16th.

West Oxford, at Fryeburg. Tuesday, Wednesday and
Thursday, October 14th, 15th and 16th.

Jefferson. Fruit large, round oval; goldenyellow, purplish-red on the sunny side, and cov-Washington, at Pembroke, Tuesday and Wednesday, very juicy, and richly flavored; almost a free stone. Tree vigorous and a good bearer.

Some Notes on Australian Agriculture.

Copies of the First and Second Reports of the what firm, sweet, rich, and of excellent flavor; McLaughlin. Rather large, roundish; russet

that will be of interest to American farmers, and sometimes poor on heavy soils—mostly free from in glancing over their broad pages, we made a the stone. Tree productive. A highly esteemed

larger sum than the United States Government blush; flesh rather firm, sweet, mild, moderately has ever expended for agriculture in one year, rich; free from stone. Growth vigorous, leaves

also well ventilated in summer, which is a consid-Details of the cost of growing the various crops eration of not less importance than the former.

Kine-Pox, or Variola.

two soon became the same. Their bags and teats Tons. Cwt. Qrs. Lbs are very sore, and are very troublesome to milk.

If you or any of the readers of your valuable No. 1 piece, drained and subsoiled, produced

3 19 2 17
5 6 0 20

If you or any of the feature o

Other interesting experiments were carried on, Note. It is doubtless a simple form of variola

increase than draining alone, a result no doubt lication—he recommends washing the teats in a due to throwing to the surface so much crude soil, weak solution of chloride of lime. Our remedy, and one which subsequent culture will more than however, would be to make an ointment of yellow dock root and sweet cream, and rub in on the We shall have occasion to refer to these reports teats; at the same time giving a dose of saltpetre.-Ens.

The Gardener's Monthly.



The Farmer's Dream, and its Lesson. Agricultural Miscellany.

steady old Maine Farmer, as he opens his newly printed sheet, and glances at the accompanying engraving; "You are not going to turn the Farmer into a comic pictorial paper, are you?" No, occasion by John G. Whittier, was sung by the choir.] friend, we are not; but we have a story to relate, which contains a good moral, and so we introduce this illustration for the purpose of better showing the force of it.

Farmer Van Winkle was interrupted from reading his paper, one day after dinner, by a call to drive the cattle and hogs from his corn. Returning, he sat down on a pile of straw near the barn to rest, and soon fell asleep. In his sleep he dreamed of being in great trouble, as the day for the payment of his interest money had come other expenses, amounting in 1860 to £13,510, a vellow, marbled with green, sometimes with a round, and he had not the wherewith to pay it. While meditating on the means of paying it, a Discovery of Iron in Aroostook County. gentleman presented him a paper upon which was inscribed, "Go look in the barn-yard." He went as directed, and commenced forking over a pile of manure, expecting to find a pot of money, but a dense steam poured out, having such a strong smell of ammonia, that he was compelled to step back. In doing this a wonderful scene presented leads.

lent to a loss of a shock of wheat, or a bushel of corn, or a fat sheep, or pig, or milch cow!"

Resolved to improve upon the lessons of his fact that the iron with which our national gun-

dream, he at once began to haul muck to mix boats are built, will not withstand the force of with his manure and thus absorb the liquid and retain the ammonia. In a few years he had increased his crop of corn from 50 to 80 bushels per cased his crop of corn from 50 to 80 bushels per According to private experiments instituted by culty in paying interest money, or notes of hand, when they became due, while his neighbors had were shattered by a 250 lb. shot from an Armalso learned a lesson from his operations, and strong gun. The plates which were manufactured from iron ore smelted in Woodstock, N. B., put in practice the facts which it teaches, but in-trials were made six several times, with the same luced those around him to do the same.

ers. We hope they will profit, and take an exam- iron for the manufacture of these plates—an ore

from the letter of Prof. Hitchcock, of the Scien-tific Survey—to which a brief reference was made tific Survey—to which a brief reference was made New Brunswick and Maine are similarly situatand can hardly be overestimated, especially at the present juncture. We understand Gov.

With these facts before me, I could no longer Government to develope this great treasure.

Preserving Flowers in Sand.

what process they were thus preserved in their natural form and colors. It is this:

Get the finest and whitest of river or lake sand, wash it so clean that the water when flowing from it will be pure as if from the well. Heat it very hot and while hot mix it thoroughly with stearic acid in the proportion of one lb. of the latter to 100 lbs. of sand. Let it cool. Take a small common sieve and nail boards under the bottom to prevent the sand from running through; place enough sand in the sieve to hold the flowers in position—not covering them; then with a place enough sand in the sieve to hold the flowers in position—not covering them; then with a sheet of paper twisted in the form of a cone or tunnel, carefully let the sand pass through it, between, around and over the flowers—cover about half an inch. Set by the stove or in some warm place where the sand will be kept at a temperature of about 70° Fah. When they have remained sufficiently long, remove the hearts of the Scientific Corps of the State, will do all that is in their power, in respect to the means of making this ore valuable, and we hold ourselves in readiness to perform any duty required of us by the State, whether scientific or otherwise.

With great respect. mained sufficiently long, remove the boards carefully from the bottom and let the sand run out, leaving your flowers preserved in perfection.

The only difficulty is to know when the process

The only difficulty is to know when the process is complete, different plants differing in the time required. Those with thick leaves and petals needing more than light ones. Seven hours are sufficient for some, while others require twelve and even more. Experience alone can determine this. It is best always for a beginner to experiment with a single plant at a time at first. When he has succeeded with a certain variety and noted the time required, he can proceed to others, and the time required he can proceed to others. the time required, he can proceed to others, and ly penetrable by the atmosphere; but in clayey in a short time become versed in this art. It soils, there can scarcely be too greats mechanical should be mentioned that the flowers for this purpose should be picked dry—say midday, after the dew is all evaporated. Prairie Farmer.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

FOR A FARMER'S FESTIVAL [At the Fair of the Amesbury, Mass , Agricultural and Horti-

> Once more, oh God, before our eyes The fulness of Thy bounty lies.
>
> And, shaming all our doubt and fear,
>
> Again Thy goodness crowns the year.

On loyal homes, on rebel soil, On slavery's task, on freedom's toil, Ou good and ill Thy mercies fall, For thou, oh Father, pitiest all!

Yet must the debt of sin be paid, And justice come though long delayed The wrong must die, the good must be Joint heir of Thy eternity! Oh! hearts must break with pain and loss, And mourners bow beneath the cross, But well we know, whate'er befall, ? Thy love keeps watch above us all!

ASHLAND, Me., Sept. 13, 1862.

away, or by escaping in the form of gas, is equiva- sults of its development may form an era in our

creased his crop of corn from 50 to 80 bushels per acre, improved his farm, built new buildings and the English Government, iron plates manufacturfences, and what was better, had found no diffi- el from scrap iron (the same of which all our not all, he not only took the Maine Farmer and alone were left entire—the projectile having simresults. In consequence of these experiments, Our story and its moral are now with our read- the British Government uses only the Woodstock

which is obtained only five miles from Maine. The Woodstock ore is a compact red hematite, Important Discovery of Iron.

We present in another column several extracts

Tarely containing over 30 per cent. of metalic iron, but it differs in its general appearance from any iron ore 1 have ever seen west of Maine, and

last week—giving an account of the valuable iron ed; nor can there be any doubt but that the ore mine recently discovered in No. 13, Range IV., from Maine will yield the same quality of iron Aroostook Co. The letter has been furnished to as that from New Brunswick. So far as the sitthe Bangor Whig by its attentive Augusta cortion" is admirably located for mining and smeltrespondent, Jeremiah Fenno, Esq. The discovery upon our own soil, of a mine of iron ore of the is its great distance inland—it being ten miles best quality known in the world for the manufac- west from Presque Isle-and to one so familiar as ture of plates of armor for our first class iron-clad Aroostook county, and its connection with the gun boats, and to use the words of Prof, H., "in-exhaustible in supply," is an important event, iron, however, needs to be transported, or the

Washburn has made known the discovery to the hesitate to believe that steps should be taken at heads of the Department at Washington, and we may expect some vigorous efforts on the part of this new ore, and for the manufacture of all the plates which are to be used in future in the construction of our gunboats.

Pardon me if my zeal for the integrity of our naval honor, or the desire to see the resources of Those of our readers who attended the late Horticultural Fair in this city, did not fail to notice those two framed wreaths of natural flowers that hung upon the wall near the horticultural tools. They were the admiration of all, and many times did we hear visitors wondering by what process they were thus preserved in their natural form and colors. It is this:

naval honor, or the desire to see the resources of the State developed, has led me to trespass upon your time. I could but think of the great confidence of our people in our gunboats, with the consternation which must ensue should our "Monitors" ever be pitted against such a craft as the "Black Prince" of England, a vessel plated with Woodstock iron, especially as we have in our hands the means of constructing more formidable heats, than the "Black Prince" more

With great respect, Your obedient servant,

С. Н. Интенсоск. State Geologist.

What Horses We Need.

What Horses We Need.

The Agricultural editor of the Cincinnati Gazette is furnishing that paper with a series of articles upon the large.

If there is one species of plant in whose culture we excel above the people of other nations,—it inclines to swell and work a small quantity of the Morgans, and the many names which have signalized the trotting courses belong to the common stock of the country. They are accidental trotters, and their qualities developed by superior training. The moral sentiment of the people is so hostile to the gambling of the race course, that running became unpopular. The carriage and buggy having taken the place of riding on horsehack, trotting was a useful gait, and trotting races have been tolerated on account of it. Hence our sports of the turf are shown in these, and the training skill of sportsmen directed to trotting horses. We need skilld be read to strain out all trotting stores. We need skilld be read to strain out all trotting horses. We need skilld be read to strain out all trotting stores. We need skilld be read to strain out all trotting stores. We need skilld be read to strain out all trotting horses. We need skilld be read to strain out all the powers, and have much to claim our admiration. For general usefulness they have no superiors. Their first gait, medium size, endurance and excellent disposition, point them out as the best formally well on the points of the mare and stallion to each other. Their first gait, medium size, endurance and excellent disposition, point them out as the best formally well as a strain out all the powers and the read of the points of the mare and stallion to each other. Their first is facilitated by the numerous classes of horses that are here. Our importations embrace every valuable burpose, and their numerous crosses on the common stock, and their numerous crosses on the common stock, and their numerous crosses on the common stock, and their numerous crosses on the common stock have given the propose and their numerous crosses on the common every valuable kind for every valuable purpose, and their numerous crosses on the common stock have given a diversity of forms and blood that make breeding for especial purposes, such as for the carriage and buggy, no easy matter. The forms and blood that the carriage and buggy, no easy matter. The forms are blood of the carriage and buggy, no easy matter. The forms are blood of the carriage and buggy, no easy matter. The Bengal, Chinese or Daily, is next in hardi-

the carriage and buggy, no easy matter. The forms and blood of our stallions generally have so little to do with each other, that a Highlander begets a Diomede colt, and a Morgan shows an undersized offspring without the qualities which are characteristic of the breed. Even good diverse qualities neutralize each other, and the progeny exhibits either none of the qualities of the parents, or so much modified as to be of little value.

York, is of advantage to them.

The Bengal, Chinese or Daily, is next in hardiness, thrives both in loamy and sandy soils, and is preserved better by having a little straw tied about them north of Philadelphia.

Noisette is of the same hardiness as Bengals, and thrive upon the same kinds of soils. The varieties are nearly all of a rampart growth; useful for training upon fences, ends of buildings, arbors, trellis-work, pillars, verandah frames, &c.

For farming purposes, heavy horses are not needed. A foot walk in the plow is the most useful gait, for experiments show that the draft of the plow is not increased by speed; hence it may be run at the same depth at three miles an hour, as at two miles, without any additional strength from the horse. A horse, therefore, that will walk three miles in an lowr in the plays is really and produced in clusters of twenty and upwards.

The Tea-scented is generally of dwarf growth, profuse in bloom and of the most delightful fragrance, which is diffused to a great distance. They are less hardy than the other classes, and need a covering of straw in winter north of Baltiwalk three miles in an hour in the plow is worth

a third more than one that walks but two.

A farmer, too, wants a horse that will trot his buggy eight miles an hour; and fast walking and trotting, with endurance, easy keep and kind dispositions, are the qualities that all want. A slow poking plow horse is not desirable for any purpose, save when the farmer is in new ground with the plow, and oxen are better there. Our general breeding should look to the higher qualities—to fast gaits, gentle disposition, nervous energy and intelligence; for there is as great difference in the minds of horses as in the human race.

They thrive best upon light loams and sandy loams, and will flourish in sandy soils. They grow to perfection out-doors south of Maryland, and are the best for pot culture.

All the varieties of the five classes can be grown in the most northern climate by digging them up and potting them in fall, and keeping them in cold frames or pits half sunk and half banked-up, and with glass sashes, and covered with mats in very cold weather, shading them from bright sun in the winter time. As hundreds are yearly putting up cheap glass structures in which to grow foreign grapes, they are the best places to winter roses that cannot stand

the four-horse wagon, because a quick trip to town, with thirty bushels of wheat drawn by two town, with thirty bushels of wheat drawn by two horses, is much better than a slow one of fifty bushels with four horses; and speed, now-a-days is desirable, even of a Sunday, when the wagon for their care.—Gardener's Monthly. in all things, and the slow, poking, dull, stupid

horse is wanted nowhere. That Government will need many more horses than it has in past times, is pretty certain. For cavalry, the good qualities I have particularized, are demanded. Whether to reconnoitre or to cover a retreat, or to pursue a retreating enemy, or to surprise guerrilla parties—for all the purpose of war, a heavy cavalry horse is not wanted.

This Association held its Ninth Annual Session in Boston from the 17th to the 19th Sept. The Convention met at the Rooms of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which were granted for that purpose—the Society holding its own Annual Exhibition at the same time, in the Music Greater strength is needed for the artillery serv- Hall. There were present 184 delegates, repre-

Plowing --- Fall or Spring.

piece of land is infested with grubs or other vermin, or with the roots of weeds, there is hardly a better way to subdue these pests than by throwing them up to the surface just before the winter frosts set in. Grasshoppers, the midge, and weevil, cannot thrive much after turning their houses topsy-turvy in October and November. They can not re-build in Winter, and many of them will be killed outright. For light, sandy them will be killed outright. For light, sandy each of the carnest zeal manifested solution of the carnest zeal manifested solutions of the carnest zeal manifested condition of the country would operate that the against the attendance of delegates; but the number present was larger than had been anticipated. They were generally men of eminence in horticulture, and the earnest zeal manifested of interest and support the case, he can come in personal contact with only few of the teachers and schools. His field is so large, and other prescribed duties so numerous, that the pleasure of examination and suprevision of individual schools is in a great measure denied. piece of land is infested with grubs or other ver- &c. Full notes were taken by a stenographer, which are quite gravelly and porous, we question by them in the cause in which they are engaged, the expediency of fall-plowing. But for stiff clays, which need the action of frost to pulverize them, this is the best treatment that they can re-

correspondent of a western journal change shall for spring wheat and barley, fall-plowing is much preferable. He thinks that spring wheat much preferable. He thinks that spring wheat could be spring wheat much preferable. He thinks that spring wheat the spring wheat spring whea the winter, mellows and enriches the seed-hed to such a degree, that whenever the grain is retary-James Vick of Rochester, N. Y. sown, it has the elements which it needs at hand ready for assimilation. The soil newly turned up, has first to be prepared or mellowed, oxidized, as the chemists would call it, before it becomes fit to yield nourishment; and while the process is going on (in Spring.) much precious gathering of the latter harvest. This requires us to secure our Indian corn, our potatoes, and breviated in proportion, its time for tillering is cut short, and the yield cannot be as large as when it has the whole length of the season which nature seems to have set apart as that in which the formation of the seed-vessels."

owing of sward land intended for corn. If it is husks till Nature has set the example by loosenplowing of sward land intended for corn. If it is done early in the Autumn, the sod becomes partially rotted before the time comes for planting, and so is sooner prepared to act as a fertilizer for the crop, than it would have been if plowed in the Spring. If ever the plant wants the food of the decayed sod, it is early in the season, to give it a quick and vigorous start.

Let a planting it is a frequent cause of the failure.

the decayed sod, it is early in the season, to give it a quick and vigorous start.

Late planting is a frequent cause of the failure of crops. After they are got into the ground, a drouth often sets in which retards the germination of the seed. We plant late, because the cold rains put us back, and because of the pressure of other work. Now, if we could do much of our plowing in the Fall, we could take advantage of the first favorable weather to get our seeds in, and so gain considerable time in their growth. If we postpone all our plowing until Spring, we often do the work when the land is too wet: the consequence is that it becomes lumpy and stiff baked—a condition unfavorable for the growth of any crop, and from which the land does not fully recover in a season or two.—Am. Ag.

The Everblooming Rose.

need a covering of straw in winter north of Baltimore. They thrive best upon light loams and

The two-horse Yankee wagon has superseded the best places to winter roses that cannot stand

This Association held its Ninth Annual Session

ice, but even here speed, too, is demanded, and senting 14 States. There were contributions of the large, showy and fast trotting horse of the fruits from nearly as many States as sent delesponsibility to the Superintending School Comarriage, is more desirable than the slower draft gates—the entire collection filling the large Hall. took.

The President of the Society, Hon. M. P. Wilder, Even in the dray a good walk is important, although weight of body is absolutely necessary to resist by its momentum the jarring arising from the uneven surfaces of city pavements. wanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., 107 varieties of pears and 50 of plums; T. T. Lyon, of Plymouth, Mich., 125 varieties of apples; Wm. Reid, of New Jersey, 255 varieties of pears .-There were many samples of hardy grapes from

Plowing—Fall or Spring.

This question is discussed every year, yet remains more or less unsettled. We do not now expect to dispose of it effectually, but simply to suggest a few hints worthy of consideration.

No one can deny that fall-plowing saves time for doing other work in the busy season of Spring. Moreover, the soil is drier in Fall than in Spring, and so is in a better condition for working. He who has waited week after week for the spring rains to pass over and the ground to settle, will feel the force of this consideration. Again, if a piece of land is infested with grubs or other vertical notes were taken by a stenographer.

New York State Agricultural Society, and Mr. A friend in Wisconsin writes us, that in all his Johnson, the Secretary, who had just arrived region the farmers do as much fall-plowing as they from England, were introduced to the Convention can, finishing up the balance in Spring. That then, they sow and harrow all together at the same time, and that in the Summer no one can Society and his countrymen generally on the adsee any difference between the growth and yield vantages they enjoy in reference to the production of the several fields; at harvest time, perhaps, the spring-plowed land is more mellow than the contributions of apples from this country to the fall-plowed, but the grain is worse lodged. A Exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society of

where crop than winter wheat sown in October. chusetts, with a Vice President in each State, of The exposure to atmospheric influences during which S. L. Goodale represents Maine. Treasurer-Thomas P. James of Philadelphia. Sec-

Farm Work for October.

This is emphatically the harvest month-the

he plant shall make stems and leaves, previous waiting frost to operate upon and open the othe formation of the seed vessels." the formation of the seed-vessels."

This certainly can be said in favor of the fallFor no prudent farmer attempts to strip off the

into barrels before it has fermented, and should

NO. 43.

OUR SCHOOL ARMY.

MY DEAR SIR :- Several months have elapsed since I addressed to you my seventh letter in regard to our school army. In the meantime this army has furnished from its officers and its ranks many a vigorous young patriot for the country's service. Fortunately, however, the supply of fresh recruits from the home infantry is apparently unfailing, and the aggregate number is scarcely

diminished by the national demands.

Reporting in general terms, I may safely say that our squads of school soldiery are practicing all over the State with their usual success, disturbed but slightly by the movements of the war. But this "usual success," I beg leave to submit, is far less than might easily be attained. I say casily; perhaps I would better say, with the necessary patience and painstaking. I have indicated, in former letters, some points at which there is a special demand for attention and effort to improve the condition of our school forces. In this, I ask attention to the grand fact that the whole army needs re-organizing. I am well aware that most people deprecate changes in the school law and school management. They say "Let well enough alone—the old system is good enough. It served our fathers well, it answered for ourselves, and will do well enough for our children." To which I have to say in reply, that the art of teaching, like the art military, is progressive, and that in one army, as in the other, errors of movement and management are liable to be made, and ought to

be corrected as soon as is practicable If one system, or any part of it, proves ill adapted to accomplish the end designed, let it give way to a better, if a better can be secured. In the short history of our present war we have had several re-organizations of the national army, demanded by the failure of those previously existing. These changes were supposed to be sary, and have resulted, in most cases, in the expected advantage. If not, still other attempts must be made to correct the evils experienced,

until full success is attained. Our school organization, as it now stands, is defective in its imperfect provision for efficient aged according to the notions of the individual teacher. There is little comparison of systems sponsibility to the Superintending School Committee. In classification, instruction, and disci-pline, there is no uniform principle or practice.

There is no standard system of tactics; no Scott nor Hardee is prescribed or followed. Each company trains in its own system, according to the notions, better or worse, of its own captain or "orderly." Want of competency, skill, or interest prevents the Committee from exercising their proper authority. In fact, there is often a clash-ing of authorities between the Committee and the agents, the latter assuming to control the teacher and the school, contrary to the intent of the

In the next place, the Committees, although made by law responsible to the town for a proper report of their official proceedings, often fail to make one, and of course fail to send a copy of it, make one, and of course make Superintendent. as the law requires, to the State Superintendent. The Super-For this neglect there is no penalty. The Super-intendent has no authority to enforce in any way of individual schools is in a great measure denied him. I submit, then, that our necessities require a modification of our system, so as to secure an arrangement something like the following: The Superintendent of public instruction should have under his general supervision, subject to wise reg-ulations, all the affairs of public education for the State. His office at the capitol should be furnished with all the appliances necessary to the proper discharge of his duties. Under his direction and reporting to him, there should be in each county or congressional district a special commis-sioner of public schools, whose duty it should be to visit each town in his circuit, and every school, if possible,—hold meetings for the people, for friendly discussion of all school matters,—conduct institutes of instruction for teachers, and by friendly counsel seek to remove any difficulties arising between parents and teachers,-with authority to settle certain matters made referrable to him: in a word, to do for each county or district what the State Superintendent cannot possi-bly do for all. These district commissioners would receive the reports of the several town committees, compare, condense, and arrange according to some system issued from the State department of Education, and forward them to neadquarters for further use.
School Committees should have the entire con-

trol of school affairs in their respective towns, performing all the duties now required of agents nd Committees together; thus avoiding the con flict of jurisdiction, now often existing, and se-curing something like uniformity in school arrangements throughout the county or district.

Teachers under the entire control of one munieipal authority, and required to report directly to ecumittee employing and paying them, with forfeiture of pay as a penalty of failure to com-ply with all the provisions of the law, would be more careful in the discharge of every duty, whether of discipline or instruction. Pupils, knowing that the teacher's position is

not dependent upon the whims of agents or parents, would be more respectful and studious.

In a system like this, with its details carefully natured and the whole vigorously executed, our school army would soon acquire a perfection in drill and discipline which would make it what it was intended to be—the surest defense of our people, our rights, our institutions. Without people, our rights, our institutions. Without some such re-organization, it will continue to be a loose and disjointed force, accomplishing far less than lics within its proper sphere, and failing to gratify the highest hopes of the people.

Waiting the opportunity to present the features of such a re-organization more in detail, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

the number of p the battles will a 5000. The full larger number. wounded and pri their stragglers be very large. rebel army lost a enemy in Mary into Virginia, w

and I signal flas or a color.
On the battle arms were col carried off by ci the ground to re Mountain no co owing to the

> WASHINGTON, brigade, being a from Washingt Yesterday they number of sick a few conscripts Plains, but fou A report prev Gen. Siegel's tro gines and cars w he wreck at Br From the Pete

HEADQUARTER crossed the Pot town with a fo purpose of maki rear, informatio army had fallen He came up wit drove them to M was two men w two men were wounded were Very few Winchester, t encamped betw Reported Re

Louisville to-da had turned over army of the Ol stated by the the request Generals of di It is understo Friday. His Gen. Buell's LOUISVILLE of Gen. Buell' different roads From Port R New York.

CINCINNATI,

the 26th ult., in the Oquche late chief offic fended by rifle harbor. Ever ton will be att Gen. Mitche Our force at P The health o The Fingal at Savannah. prove failures. The B

NEW YORK, "A gentlem information as Kentucky, in rebel troops 9000 recruits entered the S ready deserte

> a special train noon. He w quarters. eral McClerr members of of Columbia Ohio Railroad McClellan. dent, accom ner, and a b

President L

sion and briga staffs, proces did army cor President and siasm. Action of the WASHINGTO Sept. 30, cont In the Cou

States, that coln. Preside issued at the 1862, where of January, eight hundr laves within of States when bellion agains forth and fore izens of the C gross violation an outrage on an invitation therefore sho mankind and mankind and
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Maine Farmer. Augusta, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis will call upon subscribers to the Farmer in the Province of Nova Scotia, during the nonths of September and October.

OUR NEW MAILING SYSTEM.

All the subscribers to the Farmer now receive the papers directed to them by the new mailing process re-cently introduced into this office. Upon a colored label affixed to each paper, is printed the name of the sub-scriber and the date to which he has paid for the same In this way he is kept constantly apprised of the condition of his account. When he makes a new payment the date will be carried forward to correspond to the time to which it pays, and the acknowledgment of i receipt will be printed upon the colored slip and set him until another payment is made. For instance, we this week send the paper to John Smith, who has paid to Oct. 2, 1862. The following printed slip will be found upon his paper : John Smith 9 Oct. 62.

Wishing to pay for the paper another year, Mr. Smith sends us the money for that purpose and next week he receives his account corrected and credited as follows: John Smith 9 Oct. 63.

He will thus be promptly informed of the safe reception and credit of the money sent. The printed label will be a legal receipt in full to the date thereon expressed, obviating the necessity of written receipts, and rendering mistakes and misapprehensions impossible. Many of our subscribers will be reminded by the printed dates upon the labels that they are in arrear

on their subscriptions, and it is hoped that they will take early occasion, by forwarding the amount due, to have their several accounts corrected to compare favor-ably with others who regard it a matter of conscientious duty to KEEP SQUARE WITH THE PRINTER.

Every man has an important duty to perform at this time-the duty of doing his part in helping to sustain the government. It is well, therefore, to know what the government is, and wherein consists the duty of sustaining it.

known by every intelligent citizen, consists of the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judiciarythree distinct and independent branches, the duties, powers, and privileges of each being of such a character as to act in harmony and unison with the other, and each department is so framed that in the discharge of its legitimate duties it keeps in check, to a considerable degree, and consequently regulates the others. Or in other words. it is impossible that one branch can deviate from the duties prescribed it by the constitution, without being liable to correction by other branches. The government therefore, is in fact the constitution of the country as represented by those to whom the government of the country, in the sevcral departments just mentioned are entrusted.

inally formed by the considerate deliberation of eminent, patriotic, and self-sacrificing men, and was created by the consent of its citizens, forming the first step towards the establishment of a general government upon representative principles. These principles are contained in our written constitution. The expounders of these principlesor those at the heads of the several departmentsare governed by the letter of the constitution regarding each separate branch of the general government. If this is not done, or if one branch fail to uphold and maintain these principles-the established forms of a republican institution are in danger of losing their power, and of becoming little better than a monarchical form of government. That this should not be, and that all possible approaches to it should be guarded with great care: popular opinion should discountenance all, and every movement, wherever it ap-

a rebellion of unprecedented magnitude has been aimed against our government and its laws, by a class of citizens who had always been protected, favored and supported by the government, but who, on the election of a President whom they did not want,-although he was rightly electedrebelled against the authority of the laws and the constitution. At the call of the President for men to defend our Capital, the people of the nity of the flag of our nation, which had been inof a private soldier, had been given to the single fixed purpose of wiping out the infernal rebellion and not making it as a means to some other end. But whatever may have been the errors of the past, let us do our duty in the present.

It is the solemn duty of every citizen of the expounder of the constitution. He has recently issued a most important proclamation—the policy of which has caused much discussion. Some have opposed it from sincere and honest motives, others have done the same, but have been actuathearty favor. The question for loyal men to determine upon is this: When the President has he has become satisfied that his plans as contained in the late proclamation are necessary as a war system, upon which to carry on the army movements against every form of treason and rebellion, is it not the duty of every citizen of the loyal States, to lay aside all opposition, differences of opinion and partisan feelings, and stand shoulder to shoulder with our Chief Magistrate? By so doing we can show to the people of the bogus confederacy, that we are determined to aid the President in carrying out his plans, and that we will sustain him and the government in every measure, consistent with the Constitution, necessary to the restoration of the whole country to its former peace and security. By so doing, this can be accomplished with little hesitancy or delay, and the result so much desired will be brought about. Shall it be done?

Col. Wildes. We are glad to learn that Col. Wildes of the 16th regiment has withdrawn his resignation, tendered on account of the regiment being ordered into active service b:fore it had been subjected to proper drill and discipline, and has resumed his command. We hope to hear an excellent report from the Maine 16th under the lead of its gallant Colonel.

for holding a grand Horse Fair at Skowhegan on the 14th and 15th of the present month. Some of the best horses of the State are expected to be

HEAVY INFATRY. Col. Atwood of the 24th regiment of Maine Volunteers weighs 215 lbs. avoirdupois; Lieut. Col. Bean weighs 235 and Surgeon Manson, 230. The collective weight of these three officers is 680 lbs.

The War News of the Week.

occasional reconnoissance across the river, to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. spondent of the Portland Press. The expedition One very successful reconncissance was made by was projected for the purpose of breaking up a Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry brigade on Wednesday guerilla rendezvous on the Jackson railroad, and last, to Martinsburg, by which much valuable capturing the notorious Jeff. Thompson in com information was obtained and considerable dam- mand of the rebel forces in that vicinity. age inflicted on the enemy, with trifling loss on The expedition consisted of Cos. C, D and our part. Gen. Pleasanton has scoured the Maine 12th, with volunteers from other compa country as far as Cumberland. The indications nies of the regiment, and detachments from are that Gen. Lee is getting ready to continue Mass. 26th and the Conn. 9th, all under comhis retreat towards Richmond. It is to be hoped mand of Major Strong of Gen. Butler's staff. that something will be done by our army either The transports in which Major Strong em to expedite or to intercept his movements in that barked his command, crossed the Lake Poncharconsummation at present.

engagement have not been received; but it is stated that Gens. Price Van Dorn and Lowell, with forty thousand rebels attacked Gen. Grant on Friday morning, and after two days' desperate Co. F, nothing daunted, nobly stood their ground fighting, were repulsed with great slaughter and against those fearful odds, and sent several deretreated leaving their dead and wounded upon the field. Gen. Rosecrans commanded the federal troops. The loss of the enemy in killed, coolly as though on drill. Capt. Farrington re-

his gallant little army in Cumberland Gap for many months, has succeeded in making good his retreat, and has recorded the Cumberland good his bravery, and added much to the enviable reputation. retreat, and has reached the Ohio river with his entire force, after an exhausting march of fifteen days, without rations, except such as the men en from the field—but our very small force would picked up on the way, and continually harrassed not allow us to follow; and as they were rallying, by the rebel cavalry. His force consisted of 10,-000 troops, with 28 pieces of artillery and 400

ucceeded in arresting Bragg's advance upon them over the railroad, a distance of ten miles. Louisville, and in turning the tide in the opposite direction. It was expected that Bragg would make a stand at Bardstown, at which place, according to the rebel programme, a decisive battle was to have been fought; but on Saturday morning they evacuated the place and the advance of went for him, but, owing to the nature of his Gen. Buell's army entered it some few hours later on the same day. The pursuit of the retreating rebels is to be vigorously continued.

The manner in which the emancipation procla mation of the President is received at the South. shows that the blow thus struck at the rebellion, is by no means lightly regarded by the rebel leaders. A resolution has been introduced into the Confederate Congress declaring the proclamation "a gross outrage on the rights of private property and an invitation to servile war, and therefore Co pears, that is not in perfect harmony with the should be held up to the execration of mankind En constitution, and based upon its great principles. and counteracted by such severe retaliatory meas-

A RELIABLE CORRESPONDENT. A letter from Lieut. Kimball of the Maine Cavalry, published a few weeks ago, stated that Gen. Pope at the battles of Bull Run No. 2, on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 29th and 30th, with an army of two hundred thousand men was defeated by a rebel force of sixty thousand, and denounced Gens. a corrected list of the field and staff officers of the Pope and McDowell as cowards and traitors. In 24th Maine Infantry at Camp Keyes. a subsequent letter published in the Gardiner Journal, the same writer reverses the estimate and puts the enemy's force at more than two sulted by traitors, and to preserve our govern- hundred thousand, and ours at less than sixty thousand, or nearly four to one, and yet, with these fearful odds against us, he contends that we should have won the battle on Saturday, "if we had had any thing at our head but an imbecile a glorious one. Would that the feelings which and a traitor." The opinions of such a man are first animated them had continued until now; about as trustworthy as his statements, and the public will, probably, place a proper estimate upon them both. Probably a good deal of the of Capt. Eben Hutchinson of Co. D as Major, newspaper correspondence from the army is of a have been filled. The following are the officers character equally reliable with the above.

> LETTER FROM THE MAINE NINTH. We have received a letter from a member of this regiment, which speaks in high terms of the discipline and conduct of the men. The regiment now numbers about 850 effective men. The letter also speaks of the recent sword presentation to Col. Rich by firming the recently published statements of Maj. Emery of this Regiment, now here on business.

The letter gives an account of a reconnoissance made by a detachment of men under Capt. S. D. Baker of Co. I, in crossing over to the main land, being driven into the woods with considerable loss. The party lost one man killed, and captured in the cause of his country and never to sheath

MAINE TROOPS ON THE POTOMAC. The 17th regders on Monday for Virginia. They are to join day. Payment of the Government and State piace. The Maine Cavalry is at Frederick doing provost duty; the 16th Maine regiment is near the first of November. Meanwhile the regiments es; the 20th is in Porter's corps, near headquar-talion drill, having already attained a very crediters towards Harper's Ferry; the 10th is on table proficiency therein under the instruction of Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry; the competent officers. 5th and 7th near the battle-field. Gen. Howard is quartered at Bolivar Heights, at Harper's Fer- of inquest in the case of the recent atrocious murry, and has charge of one division in Sumner's der in Strong have returned a verdict that the

Whig states that a few days since the Faculty of whether any clue has yet been obtained which Bowdoin College placed a "Freshman tutor" over will lead to the detection of the murderer. The the Sophomore class, or "Class of '65," which so evidence against the man Doyle, who has been araroused their indignation that they absented rested and committed for trial, is of a very vague themselves from regular recitations for three suc- circumstantial character, barely sufficient to warcessive days, notwithstanding the threats of the rant his detention. Several circumstances which Faculty. They first, however, petitioned for a told at first somewhat seriously against him have change, to which the Faculty paid no attention. since been satisfactorily explained. Doyle has On Friday last the class was suspended indefinite- however waived a preliminary examination and ly, and every student left the town. So united is in jail awaiting the result of the chemical analand determined were they, that not a single mem- ysis of the spots found upon his clothing. ber of the class yielded, and it remains for the Faculty to determine whether they shall have the Camp Pope, Bangor, arrived in this city on Mon-

A meeting of the Common Council was tuting a full regiment. The Bangor companies

THE BATTLE OF PONCHATOULA. Details of the bat-No movement has been made by the army of tle at Ponchatoula, La., in which three companies the Potomac during the past week, except an of the Maine 12th regiment were engaged on the

direction. All reports concur in representing the train, thence up the north Manchae Pass to the rebel forces in a precarious condition with regard railroad where the three companies of the 12th disto supplies of food and clothing. How they will embarked ; Co. D making a reconnoissance to the be able to carry on the winter campaign is a mys- South Pass, and Cos. F and C, with Major Strong, tery to be solved only by events. If Lee, how- going up the railroad track to Ponchatoula. ever, is permitted to get his dirty and destitute Having arrived at the place, they found a rebel troops safely back to Richmond, they may be able, force supported by a full battery of light artillery perhaps, to maintain themselves comfortably in winter quarters, under the protection of its lantly made by Major Strong, Co. C led by Capt. formidable defences, while the army of the Potomac is re-enacting its previous winter's work and then by Luiet. Hight, occupying the centre; of masterly inactivity. We must confess that Capt. Farrington and Lieut. Chase, with a things look very much like some such undesirable platoon from Co. F, did terrible execution on their right; and Lieut. Coan, with the 2d platoon Meanwhile we have stirring news from the on their left. As Capt. Farrington with the 1st Southwest. A great battle is reported at Corinth platoon, took his position on emerging from the on Friday and Saturday last, resulting in the woods, or grove of scrubby pines, he found himcomplete defeat of the enemy. Full details of the self confronted by a line of infantry, supposed to structive rounds into the ranks of the rebels, the Oglesby being killed. It is thought that the out-tle would be renewed on Sunday, Gen. Price's re-treat having been cut off by Gen. Hurlburt, com-pelling him to fight or surrender. We may have intelligence of the final results of the battle in Gen. Morgan, who has been cooped up with deliberate aim, and bring their man for every fire.

After a half hour's fight, the enemy were drive wagons. It is one of the remarkable military exmoved were left, under the charge of Dr. Avery, The Union forces in Kentucky have at length Assistant Surgeon of the 9th Connecticut regiment, there being no possible conveyance for When a mile and a half on their way back, Captain Farrington learned that Cant. Thornton was left behind. He called for volunteers, and wounds, it was thought advisable to leave him. Part of these men were taken prisoners by the rebel reinforcements. Lieut. Coan had previousv sent Sergeant Chesley with three men for the

same purpose. Corporal Eigerly, of Co. F, got Jeff. Thompon's sword, presented to him by citizens of Memphis, also his spurs-but the bird had flown. The following is a list of the casualties in the

b. D. Wounded and Prisoners—Capt. Thornton, Serg. noch L. Snow, Serg. John Mahony, Privates Daniel D. Martin; — Shoultz, Daniel M. Crockett, Thos. C. Pratt, Co C; Corporal Eugene B. Stinson, Emery Allen,

A letter since received from the Surgeon of the regiment states that the following men reported above as prisoners, have since returned to camp after a week of fasting in the woods: Corporal Engene B. Stinson, Privates John Perkins, Emery Allen, Chas, Stratton, Co. F ; Samuel C. Graffam

THE 24TH MAINE INFANTRY. The following is

Colonel—George M. Atwood, Gardiner. Lt. Col.—Chas. T. Bean, Warren. Major—Eben Hutchinson, Athens.
Adjutant—George E. Atwood, Gardiner.
Quartermaster—O. A. Fillebrown, Wayne.
Surgeon—John C. Manson, Pittsfield.
Assistant Surgeon—Rossoe L. Harlow, Washington Ansel J. Libby, Canaan. Chaplain—F. A. Hodsdon, Belfast,

Cuapisin—r. A. Housdon, Dellass. Sorgt. Major—George W. Beal, Winthrop. Quartermaster Sergt.—Sylvanus C. Small, Richm Commissary Sergeant—S. E. Johnson, Topsham. Hospital Steward—Silas C. Thomas, Litchfield. The vacancies occasioned by the election Cant. Chas. T. Bean of Co. B as Lieut. Col., and

of these companies: Co. B.—Capt. Francis L. Batchelder, Union; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Kelloch, Warren; 2d Lieut. John J. Watts, Warren.
Co. D.—Capt. Geo. W. Hurd, Harmony; 1st Lieut.
Co. D.—Capt. Geo. W. Hurd, Harmony; 1st Lieut.

Albion K. P. Knowles, Cambridge; 2d Lieut. Augustu

Co. G, 21st Regiment, has been presented with an elegant sword by several of his townsmen, as a mark of personal friendship and esteem. The presentation took place at North's Hall, on Thursday evening, Sept. 25th, in the presence of his company and many citizens, the address on the occasion being made in eloquent and fitting terms by Hon. B. A. G. Fuller. The response of Capt. Williams was brief and soldierly, expressing a determination never to draw the weapon except

The troops at Camp Keyes are to be mustered into the United States service on Wednes-Berry's Brigade, Birney's Division, Heintzleman's bounties will be made at the same time. The corps d'armee. The 19th regiment was also expected to march about the same time for Freder- the inability of the contractors and the governick. A New York Battalion will supply their ment to supply the necessary clothing and arms. Sharpsburg, somewhat worn down by hard march-

THE MURDER OF THE LIBBEY CHILD. The jury child came to her death by the hands of some per-A Fuss among the Students. The Bangor son or persons unknown. It is very doubtful

customary instructors, or the college run on day. They have been united with the six companies at Camp Keyes, for the purpose of consti-

MILITARY REVIEW AT CAMP E. D. KEYES .-On Wednesday of last week the troops encamped near this city, were reviewed by Gov. Washburn, who was accompanied by Adjutant General Hodsdon. After they had passed in review, the regiments formed a square, and were addressed by the Governor, in a brief and patriotic speech. had fancied to ourselves that the reign of perpetual 1861 a large part of his time had been employed fice. in the work of raising, equipping and sending men to the war, and in all that time no officer or sold- Additional Note on the Bursting of Guns. ier had uttered to him an unkind remark, or, in cidents were worth preserving at any cost.

discoursed by the Augusta Citizens' Band. At the conclusion of the Governor's remarks,

from this State.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for September, re-published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, has been received. The following are the contents Water Places; Shiraz to Bushire; Caxtoniana-Part VIII.; Chronicles of Carlingford; Salem Chapel-Part VIII. ; President Jefferson Davis : America. The latter article, as might be expected of its tory parentage, is characterized by the grossest misrepresentation and prejudice. Blackwood in its hostility to American institutions, is incapable of any generous or just appreciation of the origin and objects of the present struggle for their preservation, and omits no occasion to indulge in detraction and abuse of the North. In its sympathy with the rebellion, it only too well illustrates its tory instincts and its fraternity with the black and blood-stained despotism which it defends and justifies.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for September, conand Mr. Goldwin Smith; Anglo Saxon and An-

last the Augusta Union Ladies' Aid Society for-2 quilts, 20 sheets, 12 white pillow cases, 26 coltention it deserves : ored pillow cases, 6 pillows, 44 pairs cotton drawers, 7 pairs woolen drawers, 21 cotton shirts, 9 woolen shirts, 6 old shirts, 9 pairs slippers, 16 3 boxes raveled lint, 11 jars currant jelly, 1 bottle ties. Town and village Relief Societies

The Society acknowledges liberal contributions

Monday night.

another visit

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS FROM MAINE. Col. Rufus Ingalls of Maine has received promotion as

accordance with a recommendation from General places the matter beyond a question. Birney commanding the brigade, of which the Third forms a part, and is a well-merited compliment to a brave and efficient officer.

the 6th Battery, both of this city have resigned system of land and water defences. their commissions in the army and have returned

cratic county officers are also reported chosen. Town Show, of cattle, horses, agricultural pro- den, by diptheria, after a sickness of but four ductions, articles of domestic manufacture, &c., days. Mr. Young was one of the most active and

Letter from Washington. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, 1862.

DEAR FARMER :- The great battle soon to come here by removing from the Hospitals all convalescents and the forwarding to the scene of action Probably ere this reaches your patrons the

struggle will be commenced, if not ended. The war is now assuming a formidable character. It end. The tone of the Richmond press is gloomy,

termined purpose. In referring to the lessons of lamation. Surely our national sins must have the war, he remarked that since the first of May been great to require so great an atoning sacri-

MR. EDITOR :- In my letter which appeared in correspondence had written a word of complaint the last Farmer, I notice several errors, viz. or ill-feeling. He remarked in conclusion, that a where it says "the average power of the rifled government and institutions which developed barrel," it should read "the leverage power of the such results and proved man superior to his ac- rifled barrel;" and where it reads "a twelve inch gun should be sixteen feet diameter," it should be "thirteen feet diameter."

The fact I assume is this, viz.: the thickness metal for different guns should be as the squares the 24th regiment, Col. Atwood, went through of their calibres. This, I presume, no one will wounded and prisoners was very large; our own losses were also heavy—Gens. Hackleman and Oglesby being killed. It is thought that the battle would be renewed on Sunday, Gen. Price's retle would be renewed on Sunday, Gen. Price's retle would be renewed on Sunday, Gen. Price's retle would be renewed on Sunday, Gen. Price's retoonly as though on drill. Capt. Farrington remained standing, although wholly exposed and within full view of the enemy, giving his commands as unconcernedly as though on parade.
What, except his fearless heroism, saved him, is prises an excellent class of men. Indeed, the men around the reinforce or after part of the gun,

> With regard to Mr. Wiard's theory, in his letgence, and, taken together will compare favora- ter to the President, which appeared in the weekbly with any former regiments which have gone ly Tribune for Sept. 9th, 1862, I would further ay that the great error which it embodies is distinctly seen in his diagram, fig. 13. To make the figure an approximation to the truth, he should have shown a continuous ring of pointed wedges all around the circle-the effect of which would be to burst the surrounding metal or crush that within said circle. Any man can see The International Exhibition; Trollope's North at a glance the impossibility of bursting open the staves of a barrel, by driving the hoops. I will venture to say that when a fracture commences on the inner surface of a gun, that it is produced by the crushing force of expansion, and that it would be likely to produce a slide, as represented in his diagram, fig. 15, and that it commence the very instant in which the inner surface is relieved from the pressure of the discharge.

APPLES FOR THE SOLDIERS. An excellent suggestion has been made for our farmers and others who are now engaged in gathering the fruit from their orchards, which this year is in great abundtains the following articles: History, Philosophy ance, to prepare and forward contributions of present war: dried apples to the soldiers. They will prove a glo Norman Christianity; British Alpine Bo- most acceptable gift. "Many times," says a tany; Edward Irving; Essayists, Old and New; soldier, "I have heard the longing desire express-Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt; Mr. St. John's ed for a little apple-sauce (which would take the Borneo; Lord Canning. Re-published by Leon-place of butter) to moisten the hard dry bread. ard Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York. No one could imagine how many poor fellows Terms, \$3 per annum; with Blackwood, \$5. would be made to rejoice at the little expenditure of time and labor which would add so much to

warded to the Sanitary Commission, Boston, two the following from the Secretary of the Sanitary boxes containing the following hospital stores: Commission, which we trust will receive the at-

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION, Washington, Oct. 2d, 1862. "The inquiry being frequently made whether pairs hose, 36 handkerchiefs, 26 new towels. 19 the Commission wishes to receive apples for the pairs hose, 36 handkerchiefs, 26 new towels, 19 old towels, 2 dressing gowns, 8 flannel swathes, 212 bandages, 3 bundles rags, 3 boxes linen lint, wine, 2 boxes mustard, 8 packages maizina, 1 of quested to make arrangements for paring, cutting, and drying by their members, and such volunteer assistance as they can enlist, and to notify farmers that they will receive such good fruit they may be disposed to offer and are unable themselves to properly prepare. Dried apples may be sent in barrels or boxes, or in strong bags marked 'To be kept dry.' Dried fruits of other kinds, and all good canned fruits, will be FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD.

U. S. UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION. The Univer the draft, and in various ways showing sympathy its session at Chicago, passed a series of resolutions in reference to the present condition of pub-

lie affairs, from which we copy the following : Resolved, That while in our judgment we mu accept the existing strife as the natural and inevthe arrival of the U. S. Marshal, who will proba- itable penalty of our national infidelity to our rebly give him the benefit of a residence at Fort publican principles, and an attempt to reconcile freedom and slavery (which are essentially irreconcilable,) we renewedly profess our faith in the justice of our cause and in the certainty of the energy and determination manifested by him our final triumph, and renewedly tender to the at great personal risk in securing his prisoner President and his constitutional advisers the assurance of our sympathy amidst the great responsibilities of their position and of our hearty sup-port in all proper and efficient efforts to suppress

The Episcopal General Convention now in session in New York, is exceedingly conservative tionally jumped off, and was drowned. His name in its demonstrations of loyalty to the Union. was Thomas Nowlan. The body was recovered Mr. Brunot of Philadelphia introduced a resolution into the Convention on Saturday last expres-We also understand that a man engaged in get- sive of its feeling with regard to the rebellion, ting logs through the lock of the dam, to the rafts and the action of those of their order engaged in below the bridge, accidentally fell from his raft in it. The resolution met with decided opposion Saturday of last week and was drowned. His tion, but was on the other hand ably supported. name was Stone, but we have been unable to The resolution was laid on the table by 47 yeas to 7 nays on the part of the clergy, and by a vote of laity pf 28 yeas to 14 nays.

ertainments at Meonian Hall on Thursday even- POWDER MILL EXPLOSION. We learn from a ing last, to a crowded house. He administered correspondent of the Belfast Journal that the cylhis laughing gas to about a dozen persons from inder mill belonging to the powder works of Bisthe audience, including several ladies, with pleas- bee & Marble, in Camden was blown up on Moning and sometimes ludicrous effect. We never day of last week. One of the men was going saw an audience enjoy itself more thoroughly at down to shut the gate, when the mill expleded, so small expense. We presume Dr. Colton will and was about twenty rods from the building, be encouraged by his first reception to make us but strange to say, was not injured at all. It contained at the time of the explosion about fifteen hundred pounds of powder, in an unfinished

mendation of Gen. McClellan. Col. Jackson of U. S. Consul at St. John, N. B., writes to Mr. McLean of Rockland, that the unfortunate difficulty which resulted in the death of Capt. W. H. Hills, had not the remotest connection with the Capt. Moses B. Lakeman of this city, has flag under which he sailed, and did not grow out been appointed to the Lieut. Coloneley of the of any quarrel or discussion concerning his na-Third Regiment. This promotion was made in tionality. The testimony before the coroner

The Timby Revolving Battery which attracted so much attention here last winter and received the endorsement and recommendation of RESIGNATIONS. Lt. L. M. S. Haynes of the the Legislature has been patented, and we see it 4th Maine Battery and Lt. Frederick Morton of stated will be adopted by the Government in our

The terms of Justice Tenney and Goode now of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court expire simultaneously on the 23d inst. The Governor It has been ascertained that the democratic Senators have been elected in Washington Coun- will make appointments to fill these vacancies on ty by a majority of 30 to 40 votes. The demo-

successful business men of Camdan.

BATTLE OF CRAMPTON GAP. An army correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes an account which we print below of the engagement under Gen. Franklin at Crampton's Gap, on the same day with the battle of South Mountain. This brilliant affair has been generally overlooked, in consequence of the great interest excited by the movements elsewhere. It will be remembered that while Burnside and Hooker forced the en-

alry, cleared it of rebels, and from a rebel signal corps. Leaving Sugar Loaf Mountain on Sunday morning as he passed through the small village of Burketsville, and had advanced but a mile before he came in contact with the enemy's pickets at the top of the South Mountain range, and near Crampton's Gap. The enemy was strongly intrenched at the base, on the sides, and in strong force with infantry behind the Mountain. Howell Cobb's division of 12,000 held the Gap. The enemy was strongly intrenched at the Gap. The enemy was strongly intrenched at the this morning, and should they attempt to

nuskets they carried before. In this battle at Crampton's Gap our loss, ac-

sage is taken from a speech delivered in Brooklyn N. Y. by Hon. A. J. Hamilton, formerly a Union | 40 strong, were surrounded, but cut their way member of Congress from Texas, from which out.

of my neighbors, I am to be looked upon

GEN. CALDWELL. This officer, formerly Colonel of the 11th Maine regiment, commanded a brigade in the battle of Antietam and distinguished himself by skill and bravery in the action. A

his account of the battle : vance of the center of the Irish Brigade, and the right and left advanced faster than the center. A fence was ordered to be thrown down and they advanced castin towards a left advanced faster than the center. A fence was ordered to be thrown down and they advanced again towards a left and the same within the same of his sources. "There seemed to be some obstruction in the advanced again towards a knoll, behind which the enemy were firing incessantly upon them. They

battle. Meagher's brigade suffered most severely of all. Their ranks were fearfully thinned out. No praise could be extravagant in speaking of their action. But it is only a repetition of words

the piles of rebels tell of the hot work which was done there. Caldwell fought his brigade splendid-This firing of musketry continued from the time this line was formed for four hours. No more interesting eight than those columns as they coured upon the enemy their fire of musketry and receiving the enemy's fire in return, could ev er be seen upon a field of battle. As they marched up the hill over the plowed grounds, their lines

Position of Lee's Army. The following is an extract from an article in the Washington Star of Saturday : "Residents of Winchester and its vicinity, ever

of known secession proclivities, are, we know well, moving their families north of the Potomac, (crossing higher up the river.) because nothing whatever eatable is to be had there by the richest among them, but flour and a little old bacon-the latter at from \$1 to \$1 50 per pound. They aver, on reaching upper Maryland, that they come North to escape starvation. Now this fact involves great privations on the part of the rebel army in that quarter for absolute want of food. know that it is half naked, and that the nights and mornings there are cold enough to cool the arder of far better fed and clothed men than Lee commands. They must know too, that their present line of communication with Richmond is wholly at our mercy, and, we feel assured, are aware that they cannot longer afford to delay an effort while the ordnance shops in the country are turn either to overcome McClellan in a fair battle or incount the armament for these ships, which it get somewhere out of his reach, where they may ain at least enough food from a secure line in their rear. To essay the latter, however, after the expectations rife throughout rebeldom, concerning their intended occupation of Pennsylvania, must so dishearten secession popular sentiment as to damage their cause at home worse than would be done through an acknowledged great disaster to the field."

deliberately laid himself down between the lain of the railroad track near the Fairhaven depot, on Saturday afternoon, and the 5 o'clock train passed over and killed him. He was probably desirous of knowing how the cars looked in mo-

taining fifty tons of hay and a large quantity of grain, belonging to Mr. Drinkwater of Lincolnville, were, with the sheds adjoining, consumed to grain, belonging to Mr. Drinkwater of Lincoln-ville, were, with the sheds adjoining, consumed by fire on Thursday morning of last week, as we learn from the Belfast Age, and from remains found there is little doubt that some straggler who slept on the hay, was burned to death.— apples at the same rate. Fruit will be very cheap this season.

THE BATTLE AT CORINTH. OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. GRANT. Operations of our Fleet off Mobile.

FIGHTING AT NEWTONIA, MO. ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

U. S. GRANT. Major General Commanding [SECOND DESPATCH.] Headquarters, Jackson, Tenn., October 5th, 1862.

from the time the first shot was fired until the rebels were seen flying from the charge of the New Jersey Brigade of Gen. Torlitt and the brigade of Gen. Bartlett. Once routed the rebels did not seen to find the country of the research of the rebels did not seen to find the country of the research of ade of Gen. Bartlett. Once routed the reset of the not stand again until they gained the crest of the Mountain. When there they turned and prepared to hold our advancing column at bay. But and to get them to the right place.
U. S. GRANT,

Major General Commanding.

beyond, leaving in our possession 400 prisoners, three regimental colors, two pieces of artillery, and 3000 Springfield rifles. The rifles are now used by the New Jersey Brigade in place of the top of her smoke stack and caused the crew top of her smoke stack and caused the caused the caused the crew top of her smoke stack a "I discovered one of the enemy's steamers lying leave her. The next two shots went over her and knocked her to pieces.

Fort Morgan fired over and around us, but

Springfield, Mo., 4th. From a private in the

charged into Newtonia Tuesday morning, and can learn the hardest hand-to-hand fighting was at Crampton's Gap."

Ioung that the receis had been heardly been and set in receis had been heardly been and six pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out TRUE AND TIMELY WORDS. The following pas-A company of the 6th Kansas cavalry, about

riend; if I am to be looked upon as something and if the rebels don'nt vacate we may expect to hear immediately of a battle. No appreh

THE HOMICIDE OF GEN. NELSON. The killing am to be stigmatized as a traitor, and made to suffer a traitor's doom; if that is to be the result his own hands, tells the following story of the ruffianly and brutal character of the deceased

"His language to inferior officers, soldiers, inoffensive laborers, or inhabitants—to any who happened to be the subjects of his humor—was a compound of everything foul, obscene and procorrespondent in the New York World makes the fane, from billingsgate and the forecastle, roared following mention of Gen. Caldwell's brigade in out with a beastliness of manner that gave him the name among the soldiers of 'Old Bull Nelson.' His brutality to his soldiers was monstrous. With who came within the range of his caprice were compelled to have their manhood crushed to the endurance of the foulest insult and brutality. In Caldwell's brigade, of Richardson's division, followed up next in turn, comparatively concealed under the hill, and came up upon the left of Meagher in line of battle. Then followed up the hill the brigade commanded by Col. Cross, and the three brigades were in a continuous line of battle. Meagher's brigade suffered most severals soldiers have threatened to take the continuous line of battle. Meagher's brigade suffered most severals of the first battle to shoot him; and several of-ficers have notified him of their determination to put upon Gen. Davis, whenever they could do so without subjecting themselves to military pen-

> The War Department has issued an order creating a body of officers to be called Special Provost Marshals. The head of this corps of officials, known as the Provost Marshal General of he War Department, will have his headquarters at Washington. One or more deputies will be appointed for each State, who will receive instrucns and orders from the Chief. It will be the loyal persons, inquire into treasonable practices, detect spies, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon them. They are empowered to call upon the military authorities for aid in the execution of their duties, if necessary.

Egery, just in the edge of Hampden, was instantly killed last week, by becoming entangled in the belt of the main drum. He was drawn through a space of about three inches between the drum and the floor, and of course was instantly jammed almost to a jelly. No one in the mill could ac-count for his going near the drum, as he was not employed in its immediate neighborhood.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A little fellow about five years old, a son of Mr. Wm. P. Handy, deliberately laid himself down between the rails

APPLES. A Portland paper says that a merchant of that city has contracted for the delivery

Mr. S. N. Taber will call upon subscribers the counties of Hancock and Washington.

Our Duty in Sustaining the Government

The government of our country, as is well

The government of the United States was orig-

with the established form of our government that he who is now guiding the ship of State, was called to the position. Constitutionally elected, by the majority of the people, he is the chief expounder of the laws of our country, and to him the people look for maintaining the established tached to the measure by those who should be principles of our constitution. Since his election, the best judges of its probable effect. united North, rose as one man to uphold the digment. Party feeling lost itself in patriotic inpulses, and men of different political views and opinions freely gave their lives to cement anew the bond of union of our country. The cause was that no partisan ambition had taken the place of pure, patriotic motive; that no jealousy had been allowed to interfere with personal duty; and that the earnest effort of every man, in high station or low, clothed with authority or in the simplicity

loyal States, to give his earnest, welcome, ready the officers and men of his regiment, and of his support to the President. He is the acknowledged efforts to promote good order and discipline, coned by partisan feelings or prejudices; others have and driving from their position a band of rebel given it the most decided, unconditional and prowlers. The affair terminated in the rebels determined upon and published his policy, when several prisoners.

STATE HORSE FAIR. Arrangements are making present, and premiums to the amount of \$600 are

> held on Monday evening of this week, but a quo- were received on their arrival by the Augusta rum not being present, no business was transact- battalion under Col. Woodman, and escorted to ed, and an adjournment, wishout day, was made. camp.

He said that until recently scenes like the present by the Sanitary Commission, of such stores as are were an unusual spectacle in our midst, and we necessary for the wounded. peace had been inaugurated. But instead of this, greater than the world has ever known, and the now has a purpose, and as a result of that pur alternative of preserving the Union or of the complete destruction of the government has been presented to us. Maine has nobly responded to the and secesh in this city is hiding its head. From former by sending to the field forty thousand of necessity the rebels have made their raids into her stalwart and intelligent sons. That which has been said in favor of the excellence of the our Government more surely and speedily to close troops who have already gone, apply with equal this terrible conflict. We have thus far sacrificed truth and justice to those upon the ground. The one hundred thousand lives and one billion of money President, with a determined voice has said that to obtain a principle. The future sacrifices will this Union shall be preserved, and the rebellion be to maintain that principle. suppressed, and it greatly rejoiced him to have Heretofore this Government have had no na such evidences that we have men in our State able tional conscience. The first rainbow of promise and willing to respond to the call of the Presi- to the establishment of such a conscience is shaddent, furnishing him aid in his patriotic and de- owed forth in the President's Emancipation Proc-

The occasion was enlivened by excellent music

composing the whole encampment are remarkable without any regard to the size of the gun. for robust constitutions, good health, and intelli-

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM AUGUSTA. On Thursday the comfort of the boys."

burnt coffee, 1 of corn starch, 1 of cloves, 1 of ginger, 1 of black pepper.

from the ladies of Litchfield and West Gardiner. ARREST FOR RESISTING THE DRAFT. A MAR named Asa Turner of Brooklin, was brought to acceptable. this city on Monday by Mr. Benj. Nutter, Orderly Sergeant of the company in that town, having been arrested by him on the charge of resisting ment. Turner's language and violent conduct have been sufficient to warrant his arrest and confinement. He is now in fail in this city awaiting Warren until he shall become more loyally disposed. Mr. Nutter is entitled to great credit for

and bringing him to justice. DROWNED. We learn that on Monday afternoon last, as the Clinton was leaving her wharf for Hallowell to connect with the Queen, one of the soldiers who were on board fell off, or inten-

learn further particulars. Dr. Colton gave one of his laughable en-

Brigadier General of Volunteers on the recomthe 5th Maine has been made a Brigadier General, as we learn from the Lewiston Journal.

The farmers of Litchfield are to have a &c., on Tuesday, 21st inst.

death of Hon. Christopher Young, Jr., of Cam-

emy's position on the right, Franklin held the left

of our advancing line:

"He had followed the line of the Potomac and hugged its shores closely. On Saturday he gained Sugar Loaf Mountain, surrounded it with his cavallar cleared it of rebels, and from a rebel signal Lovell were repulsed from their attack on the state of the surrounded it with his cavallar cleared it of rebels, and from a rebel signal Lovell were repulsed from their attack on the surrounded it. of our advancing line :

base, on the sides, and in strong force with in-fantry behind the Mountain. Howell Cobb's di-Gen. Hurlburt is at the Hatchie river with vision of 12,000 held the Gap. Eight pieces of artillery planted high up on the slope of the Mountain immediately commenced firing upon our most advanced division, under the command of Gen. Slocum. Gen. Slocum's division consists of U. S. Grant, three brigades, under the command of Generals Bartlett, Torlitt, and Newton. The entire division ance up the side of the Mountain and take the batteries. The brigades of Gens. Bartlett and Torlitt had advanced but a short distance before ared to hold our advancing column at bay. But ip the steep mountain rushed the gallant New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania boys, led both their Division and Brigade Generals. The top of the mountain gained, another fierce struggle ensued; but the enemy finally gave way na, writes to the Navy Department, Sept. 20th, The top of the mountain gained, another fierce and rushed in great disorder down into the valley off Mobile : beyond, leaving in our possession 400 prisoners, three regimental colors, two pieces of artillery,

cording to the official report, is 105 killed and 448 wounded; no missing. The loss of the enemy without casualties.
was over 1000. Gen. Slocum told me to-day that
Springsield, Mo... the dead upon the battle-field of Antietam no-where lay so thick as behind the stone wall at Newtonia on Monday last, we learn the follow-Crampton's Gap. This victory at Crampton's Gap was also important in its relations to the battle of South Mountain. Both battles were fought and both victories won on the same day and all Newtonia, sent about 400 troops—175 Infantry, nificently all of our troops behaved, and the great obstacles they had to overcome, but from all I

member of Congress from Texas, from which
State he has recently succeeded in making his esand were followed by the rebels, when the former cape. We commend it to the attention of those met reinforcements of 300 cavalry and four pieces who propose to discuss the restoration of the old of artillery-making six in all. They drove the States of slavery in the Union as the result of the rebels back into Newtonia. "And now fellow citizens, the question is, is it ing three or four regiments.

About night our troops commenced falling back proper, is it practicable, to restore things as they were? It is a fashionable term here to say, 'We are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as The Constitution as it is! Yes. The and held the field. Union as it was! No. (This was said with much feeling and earnestness, and drew down tumul-tuous applause.) I invoke the aid of the loyal of them taken prisoners. Those of our wounded people in restoring the Government of the United States. But fellow citizens, if you had the power, and were to tender me to night the restoration. The rebel loss is not known, but is thought to State of Texas in b 1861 I would not thank you for the boon. If, be-

coldness, suspicion and aversion ; if I am to be insulted and spit upon by the children of my neigh- state that he was at Sarcoxie on Saturday with a bors, whom I may have dandled upon my knees, powerful army, 16 miles from Newtonia, thinking that they would, at least, remember me the rebel forces, sixteen thousand strong, were with kindness as their father's neighbor and collected. He expected to reach there to-day, oathsome, because I cannot believe that slavery is the beginning and end of all legitimate govern-ment; if, above all, I cannot say what I believe, that there are excesses and abuses in respect to that institution which ought to be looked to; if, in short, because I might say what Washington said, believing it, what Jefferson wrote, and what all have been provoked by the grossest injustice and the good and great men of that day believed, I insult toward the latter. The Cincinnati Gazette

of the 'Union as it was,' I want no such Union.'

of commendation.

Caldwell and Brooks's brigades marched up in ly; Cross fought splendidly. All deserve to be remembered with admiration and gratitude.

struck every one with admiration.

FIRE IN LINCOLNVILLE. Two large barns con-

Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlburt, met they came under fire of the enemy concealed in strong force behind a high stone wall, running along the base of the Gap. At this point a desperate fight occurred, and it was nearly an hour from the time the first shot was fired until the Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlburt, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie river, as I understand from a despatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the heights with our troops.

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Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlburt, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie river, as I understand from a despatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the heights with our troops. heights with our troops.

Gen. Ord took two batteries, and about 200

and both victories won on the same day and almost within the same hours. I was present at the battle of South Mountain, and saw how magniferently all of our troops belowed as a whow magniferently all of our troops belowed as a whole was a same we did not learn, to drive them out. They

Considerable cannonading was kept up for some time between the two armies—our men now hav-

The Federal loss during the day was about 140

They were still at Newtonia at last accounts, cause I cannot measure my conscience for judgment with those of my neighbors, or of a majority days will decide who are to be the masters in the Sr. Louis, 6th. Advices from Gen. Schoffeld

of Gen. Nelson by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, seems to

duty of these officers to arrest deserters and dis Daly, employed by Mr. E. G. Corson, who is manufacturing laths on contract for Mesers. Blupt & Inman, at the saw mills of Mesers. Hinckly &

OUR NEW IRON CLADS. There are now over five thousand men actively employed in complet-ing the great fleet of iron clad vessels which are building in New York and vicinity. In addition to these ten first class foundries have all their men engaged upon the machinery and turrets, ing out the armament for these ships, which it is

attempt to move hat place. tchie river with o doubt with the ers, besides the

GRANT,

kson, Tenn., ¿ , 1862. . Hurlburt, met de of the Hatchio patch, and drove

possession of the and about 200 Gen-Rosecrans s distance every-I cannot see ho at leaving everyn adequate force,

Commanding. of gunboat Wind ent. Sept. 20th v's steamers lying f my guns, firing

S. GRANT.

carried away the vent over her and around us, but n a private in the pated in the fight

e learn the follow-

arning that there be 500 strong, at s-175 Infantry, r a major whose them out. They ay morning, and eavily reinforced at 7000 men and n had to get out infantry fighting arters of an hour. sas cavalry, about

ry and four pieces enced falling back

d, when our men

, when the former

day was about 140 probably the most se of our wounded ebels were treated but is thought to

at last accounts here long, as a few om Gen. Schofield n Saturday with a Newtonia, where sand strong, were

ach there to-day, we may expect to No apprehensions son. The killing C. Davis, seems to ssest injustice and Cincinnati Gazette aking redress into

owing story of the

He has saved his trains.

The Rebel Army in Kentucky.

er of the deceased fficers, soldiers, inants-to any who his humor-was a obscene and proe forecastle, roared er that gave him 'Old Bull Nelson.' making resistance of authority, men f his caprice were and brutality. In lity, he is charged men charge that exhausted Indiana sands of Indiana

er they could do so to military penhas issued an order of this corps of offi-Marshal General of ve his headquarters re deputies will be asonable practices, ich other duties as authorities for aid

determination to

similar to those he

name of Timothy G. Corson, who is ct for Messrs. Blunt Messrs. Hinckly & ing entangled in the was drawn through between the drum as instantly jammed the mill could acrum, as he was not ighborhood.

aployed in complet-d vessels which are cinity. In addition dries have all their ninery and turrets, he country are turnse ships, which it is sea by November.

Mr. Wm. P. Handy, n between the rails the 5 o'clock train He was probably cars looked in mo-

er says that a mer-cted for the delivery of Baldwin apples Good early autumn t \$1,25 per barrel, rnish the best winter it will be very cheap

had not been withdrawn without reflection. The question of retaliation was exclusively an execu-The Battles in Marylaud---Official Report of Washington, Sept. 30. The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to the department by McClellan.

We may be department of the government should express its approval of the government

The Record of the War.

of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to the headquartes of the army by Gen. McClellan:

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 29, 1 1 30 P. M., 1862.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief we immediately hoist the black flag, and proclaim we immediately hoist the black flag, and proclaim.

Major General: I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At South Mountain our loss was 443 dead, 1806 wounded and 76 black flag. If the black flag had been raised at Manassas a year ago, the war would have been orded now. our loss was 445 descriptions of the first state of

The loss of the rebels in the two battles, as diciary. Agreed to. near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead left upon the field and from other data,

their dead left upon the field and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate:

Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about 3000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon a distant portion of the battle field which they occupied after the battle, probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of thoir dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed who were buried by themselves at \$1000 the text and suppose of the United States.

that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed who were buried by themselves at 500, the total number of rebels killed in the two battles would be 4000. According to the rates of our own killed and wounded this would make their loss in wounded 18,742.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the battles will at the lowest estimate amount to 5000. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these, about 1200 are wounded. This gives a rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of 25,542.

It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said to be very large.

As no lot or the slaves to rise in insurrection, with the assurance of aid from the whole military and naval power of the United States.

The Whig also says: "Our military operations are henceforth to assume a very grave character. The Federal's new programme will necessarily destroy all terms between us. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength of our people for the tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole military and naval power of the United States.

The Whig also says: "Our military operations are henceforth to assume a very grave character. The Federal's new programme will necessarily destroy all terms between us. The next campaign will be a tremendous one, both for the magnitude and character of the operations. Let our authorities prepare the whole strength and naval power of the United States.

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be very large.

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland, until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured 13 guns, 7 caisons, 9 limbers, 2 field forges, 2 caison bodies, 39 colors and 1 signal flag. We have not lost a single gun or a color.

Grent Battle at Corinth—Defeat of the Rebels.

Cincinnatt, 5—9 P. M. Official intelligence has been received to-night of a splendid victory over the rebels at Corinth, Miss. General Price, with a force of 40,000 men, attacked Gen. Grant on Friday morning, and was repulsed and defeated with frightful slaughter, after two days' heavy fighting.

Maj. Gen. Rosecrans led our troops, who behaved in the most splendid manner. Gen. Hack-

or a color.

On the battle field of Antietam 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men, the ground to recruits and other unarmed men, arriving immediately after the battle. At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, for the distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men, arriving immediately after the battle. At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, for including the field of Antietam 14,000 small arms was liked at the head of his corps. We captured a large number of guns and prisoners. The rebel army will undoubtedly be completely destroyed.

Careo, 5th. We can get no distinct accounts the field of the most splendid manner. Gen. Hack-leaved in the most splendid manner. Gen. Hack-leaved in

Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the hasty pursuit from that point.

400 were taken on the opposite side of the Potoright, while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright, while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright, while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright, while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of the Control of the Potoright while Gen. Van Dorn and Lovell attacked denotes the control of th Major General.

Reconnoissance at Warrentewn---Capture of Rebel Prisoners.

Washington, Sept. 30. Recently Gen. Stahl's corps. ad.

Respect to Gen. Siegel's corps. ad. Washington, Sept. 30. Recently Gen. Stahl's brigade, being a part of Gen. Siegel's corps, advanced to Warrenton Junction, about 41 miles from Washington, without meeting the enemy. Yesterday they went to Warrenton Village, ton miles west, and there made prisoners of a large number of sick and wounded rebels, together with a few conscripts whom they paroled. Gen. Stahl continued his reconnoissance to Salem and White and wounded on either side is not known.

a few conscripts whom they paroied. Gen. Stand continued his reconnoissance to Salem and White Plains, but found no rebels in that neighborhood.

A report prevailed at Alexandria to-day that the continued all t Gen. Siegel's troops had recaptured all the engines and cars which the enemy obtained from the wreck at Bristow and Warrenton Juuntion.

Gen. Hurlburt marched on Saturday to the south side of Hatchie river with a large force, thus cutting off Price's retreat.

Gen. Rosecrans moved early this morning to Gen. Rosecrans moved early this morning to

From the Potomac---The Enemy Shelled out of Martinsburg.

Headquarters of Gen. McClellan's Army, Wednesday evening, Oct. 1. Gen. Pleasanton crossed the Potomac this morning at Sheppardstown with a force of cavalry and artillery for the form of Cavalry and Cavalry and artillery for the form of Cavalry and Cavalry

crossed the Potomac this morning at Sheppardstown with a force of cavalry and artillery for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the enemy's rear, information having been received that their army had fallen back from the line of the river. He came up with them near Sheppardstown, and drove them to Martinsburg, from which place they were soon shelled out by the artillery. His loss was two men wounded. A rebel lieutenant and two men were taken prisoners, and a number of wounded were paroled.

Very few rebel troops are believed to be at Winchester, the greater portion of them being Winchester, the greater portion of them being encamped between that place and Martinsburg.

Reported Restoration of Gen. Buell to his Command.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1. Reliable advices from repulling attampts of robel cavalers in front and Louisville to-day represent that after Gen. Buell had turned over the command of the army of the army of the Ohio to Gen. Thomas, he was reinstated by the authorities of Washington, upon the request of Gen. Thomas and all the Major Generals of divisions.

the request of Gen. Thomas and all the Major Generals of divisions.

It is understood that Gen. Morgan with his forces will reach the Ohio and on Thursday or The Commercial says Gen. Morgan's retreat The Commercial says Gen. Morgan's retreat Friday. His loss in the retreat has been trifling. was the most arduous and hazardous of the war. He has saved his trains.

Gen. Buell's Army Marching of the Interior.

Louisville, Oct. 1. Much the larger portion of Gen. Buell's Army has moved toward the interior of Kentucky, in soveral columns and over different roads.

different roads.

From Port Royal—Charleston and Savanana New York, Oct. 1. A Port Royal letter of the 26th ult., says the steamer Nashville is penned in the Oquchee River, and that there is no possible chance of her escaping. John M. Sussen, her late chief officer, was captured on a pilot boat.

Charleston and Savannah are being fortified continually. The streets of Charleston are defended by rife pits. The Bay is obstructed with

Charleston and Savannah are being fortified continually. The streets of Charleston are defended by rifle pits. The Bay is obstructed with piles, fire rafts, &c. Three gunboats are in the harbor. Everybody seems to think that Charleston will be attacked soon.

Gen. Mitchell is maturing his plans therefor. Our force at Port Royal is considerably increased. The health of the troops is excellent.

The Fingal, a rebel ram, is nearly completed at Savannah. The two others will probably

at Savannah. The two others will probably phrey Marshall is on the way there with 5000. The rebels evidently mean to make a stand at New York, Oct. 2. The following is from the minent. Louisville Journal, received by mail:

"A gentleman who has opportunities to possess information as to the movements of the enemy in Kentucky, informs us that the whole number of rebel troops in the State is 78,000, including 9000 recruits who have joined them since they entered the State. 2000 of the latter have already deserted."

The President's Visit to the Army.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, October 2, 1862.

President Lincoln arrived at Harner's Farry on District with the latter have allocated the highest commendation from military circles for his operations at Bowling Green. The rebels burned the bridge near Auburn on Monday night.

Col. Bruce immediately sent thither the 17th Indiana and 8th Kentucky regiments, who rebuilt it.

President Lincoln arrived at Harper's Ferry on | built it. a special train from Washington yesterday afternoon. He was met by Major Kip and Capt. Sumner, and escorted to Gen. Sumner's head-quarters. tered a party at Glasgow yesterday, taking a few

The President was accompanied by Major General McClernard of the army of the West, and members of his staff, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, the President of the Baltimore and Commanding General: Your report of yesterday Ohio Railroad, and several other gentlemen.
At Sumner's headquarters, he was met by Gen.
McClellan. After a cordial interview, the Presimitted to the President. They were not only dent, accompanied by Gen. McClellan, Gen. Sum-ner, and a brilliant cavalcade, composed of divi-victories. The valor and endurance of your army her, and a brilliant cavaleade, composed of division and brigade generals, with members of their staffs, proceeded to review Gen. Sumner's splendid army corps on Bolivar Hights. The troops presented a fine appearance, and greeted the President and Gen. McClellan with great enthusiasm.

Washington, 3d. The Richmond Whig of Sept. 30, contains the following:
In the Confederate Senate on the 29th, Mr. Semms of Louisiana, submitted the following joint resolution:
Resolved—by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year issued at the city of Washington, in the year inved here at 5 P. M. He was enthusiastically and the city of Washington, in the year inved here at 5 P. M. He was enthusiastically and the city of Washington, in the year inved here at 5 P. M. He was enthusiastically and the city of Washington, in the year inved here at 5 P. M. He was enthusiastically and the city of Washington, in the year inved here at 5 P. M. He was enthusiastically and the city of Washington. States, that the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares, that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated parts of of States whereof the people shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free, is levelled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to an atrocious servile war, and therefore should be held up to the execrations of mankind and counteracted by some severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal, or arrest its execution.

Mr. Clark of Missouri moved that that the resolution be referred to the committee on foreign affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught on our soil in arms sgainst the government.

Mr. Semmes of Louisiana said the resolution

Mr. Semmes of Louisiana said the resolution

foreign News.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Europa from Liverpool 20th and Queenstown 21st, arrived off Cape Race Sept. 28.

Great Britain.

A telegraphic dispatch from Holyhead, evening of the 19th reports the screw steamer Alabama, better known as No 290, off that point, putting back. This, however, is thought to be incorrect, as the Alabama alluded to is an irregular Mediterranean trader. iterranean trader.

The Daily News editorially taunts the friends

of the South with jubilation over the triumphs of the slave power, and asks who is to be better for it. It says: "Should the hopes of the English friends of Sacession be realized, and twenty millions of freemen at the North pusillanimously consent to let six millions in the South give law

lions of freemen at the North pusillanimously consent to let six millions in the South give law to their continent, we may soon expect to see them asserting the free exercise of the right of trade on the coast of Africa. We shall find that they will be as little disposed to defer to our notions about the African slave trade as they have been to accept the doctrines of New England about the slave trade between the States."

The Times denounces the policy of the abolitionists in seeking to excite the negroes to rise against their masters. It says the ideas of organizing a series of Cawnpore massacres may be a legitimate mode of warfare, but its success is not probable. Indeed, it is difficult to see that a proclamation by a besieged or fugitive President can have greater effect than the proclamations urging the negroes to revolt issued by such Generals as Hunter and Phelps. It trusts Mr. Lincoln will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder and which will be at alone a crime and a blunder and which will is not one of the right of trade on the coast of Africa. We shall find that they will be as little disposed to defer to our notions about the African slave trade as they have been at 100 Beves, 530 Stores, 7000 Sheep and Lambs 4500; warket Beef—Extra \$0,75; first quality \$6,25; sected do., \$6,00; third do., \$5,00.

Working Oxen—None.

Warking Oxen—None.

State Calves—None.

At market, 1400 Boves, 530 Stores, 700 Sheep and Lambs 4500; the Warking Oxen—None.

At market, 1400 Boves, 530 Stores, 700 db., 50,00; third do., \$5,00.

Warking Oxen—None.

Warking Oxen—None.

Warking Oxen—None.

Warking Oxen—None.

Warking Oxen—N coln will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a blunder, and which will in no way advance the Federal cause, and deepen and make eternal the hatred between the two sec-

The Times' Liverpool correspondent says the Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Mr. Laing, who replied in a lengthy speech on Indian affairs. He said England could not ex-

La Franca asserts that a majority of the Juarez The U.S. Pension Office has been removed pasis of the surrender of the City of Mexico and from Portland to Augusta. All communication Puebla to the French. suffering dreadfully. The distress at Mulohulere exceeds anything in Lancashire.

Italy. The English physician sent to Garibaldi has re- No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, ported favorably. He declares that the ball never entered, but struck and broke the inner ankle.

Are our Agents for the Maine Farmer in those cities, and are entered, but struck and broke the inner ankle.

The wound progresses favorably. The wound progresses favorably.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The steamer City of Washington from Liverpool Sept. 24th and Queenstown 25th, arrived off Cape Race Oct. 3d.

England.

The steamer Alabama, which was returning to Liverpool when the Europa sailed, proved not be the steamer 290.

The Daily News reverts to the proposed exodus of the negroes as a wild scheme, and says the sooner the American government leaves off talking about what it cannot effect, the better it will

be for its dignity and reputation.

The Times thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended the Government at Washington The Times thinks the recent reverses have restored liberty of speech in the North, and apparently almost suspended the Government at Washington.

The Morning Post thinks a strange and unlooked for coup de etat may probably terminate the war. It says a man of ordinary firmness may establish out of the ruins of the Union, a New Republic, and thinks that even if Jeff. Davis should assume the Presidency of the United

The Magic Lotton.

It will stop the nervous and sun headache. It will cure Reuralgia pains in 15 minutes. It will stop a cough. It will cure the Rheumatism. It will stop a cough. It will cure the Rheumatism. It will stop a cough. It will cure the Rheumatism. It will stop a cough. It will stop a cough. It will cure the Rheumatism. It will stop a cough. It will cure the Rheumatism. It will stop a cough. It will cure the Rheumatism. It will stop a cough. It will stop at the spine. It will stop a cough. It will stop the nervous and sun headache. It will stop the appearance in will cure the Rheumatism. It will stop a cough. It will sto

but it was expected that many months would elapse before he could be removed. Rumors of amnesty are again in circulation.

The American Consul at Vienna wrote to Garibaldi, asking, as he had failed in his patriotic efforts in Italy, if he would offer his valiant arm in the American struggle for liberty and unity,

efforts in Italy, if he would offer his valuate actual in the American struggle for liberty and unity, promising him an enthusiastic reception.

Garibaldi, under date of Sept. 24th, replied:
I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded. It is, consequently, impossible for me to dispose of myself. However, as soon as I am restored to myself. However, as soon as I am restored to liberty and my wounds are healed, I shall take

the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free.

The Morning Post remarks that the consistent Garibaldi should go to the other side, where nine millions are fighting for the right of governing themselves.

The Post endeavors to prove that Gen. Pope is incompetent from his own reports.

The Times says that Gen. Pope, in his own report, succeeds in showing that if there was one man more than another unfit for command in the Federal army it was the garrulous general who put the blame of every failure upon others.

At a meeting of a few representatives of London firms connected with the Manchester trade, to examine the proposed substitute for cotton, a memorandum was signed in favor of its length, strength and beauty, which in their opinion render it worthy of the most careful study of practical men. Whether the gin manufactory can be economically and successfully applied to it, they leave others to determine.

A marfied, aged 18 years.

In Saco. Abigail, wife of James Littlefield, aged 72 years.

In Saco. Abigail, wife of James Littlefield, aged 72 years.

In Limington, William Sedgley, aged 87 years.

In Limington, Wil

At a large Garibaldian meeting in the Stockholm Exchange, an address was enthusiastically voted expressing spmpathy with Garibaldi, and urging the speedy evacuation of Rome by the French.

WALLET FOUND.

Found on Wednesday afternoon, Wallet, containing a small amount have the same restored to him by containing a small

French.

A mass meeting of the laboring classes of London was to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday the 29th ult., to give similar expressions of their sympathy for Garibaldi.

From a Bagage Wagon, Sept. 27th, a COOK STOVE BOILER with other Stove fixings in it. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the store of PERCIVAL & PLUMMER.

The news of Gen. McClellan's victories over Lee was received with much satisfaction by the federal party in Liverpool, and gave a large impetus to cotton, which, however, was checked by the large arrival of surat.

WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OATS, for which cash and the highest price will be paid by Augusta, Oct. 6, 1862.

COMPLIMENT TO MAINE AND HER SOLDIERS. The following is an extract of a recent letter from H. H. Day, Esq., one of the millionaires of New York, to Henry Goddard of Portland.

One would guess that the noble Banner State of Maine held among its bleak mountains and on its rugged coast, master minds, who, seeing and appreciating the stupendous present, had infused into the public mind right notions. I refer to the most tangible evidence of results—the filling both quotas of troops so soon, and before any other State. Glorious Maine! She has sent the best kind of men to the war. Your second regiment, Col. Roberts, was an ornament to the State. I have seen it in the field, and conspicuous among 30,000 men.

Augusta, Oct. 6, 1862.

ATS WANTED.

Soud BUSHELS OF OATS wanted to be delivered at the store of the subscriber, in Sidney, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

JAS. SHERMAN & CO.

NOW THYSELF.

DR. MILLER, the well known lecturer, wiff begin a course of Ten Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, at the Ten Trown Hall in Winthrep, on TRUSDAY, Oct. 24, at 74 o'clock P. M.

These lectures will be illustrated by one of the anest Anatomical Cabinets ever seen in this country, consisting of Mankins, Models, Skelebans, Plates and Drawings, fully illustrating the subject according to the latest discoveries of the Microscope.

First Lecture free.

EXCISE TAX.

State. I have seen it in the field, and conspicutions among 30,000 men.

EF As the large stage coach running between Rockland and Bath was crossing the Sheepsoot toll bridge, about 10 o'clock Monday morning, with some eighteen passengers, the bridge for some forty feet in length, and the entire width, gave way without a moment's warning, precipitating stage, passengers and baggage into the water, which was only ten feet deep at the time, owing to its being ebb tide. The horses with the forward wheels became detached, otherwise the loss of life would have been fearful. All escaped with their lives, fortunately. Three persons—Addison Day and Robert Ferris of Rockland, and Mr. Basset of St. George, were badly injured, and several were more or less bruised.—Bath Times.

EXCISE TAX.

14th District, City of Augusta, Sept. 21th, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber is furnished with blank manafacturer's notices; also applications for itemes for Manufacturers, Traders, Hotel and Stable keepers, Lawyers, Physicians, and others required to obtain ileenses, all of whom are requested to make their applications as soon as may be, to the subscriber is furnished with blank manafacturer's notices; also applications for itemes for Manufacturers, Traders, Hotel and Stable keepers, Lawyers, Physicians, and others required to obtain ileenses, all of whom are requested to make their applications as soon as may be, to the subscriber is furnished with blank manafacturer's notices; also applications for itemes for Manufacturers, Traders, Hotel and Stable keepers, Lawyers, Physicians, and others required to obtain ileenses, all of whom are requested to make their applications as soon as may be, to the subscriber is furnished with blank manafacturer's notices; also applications as applications as applications as applications as applications as papers, the bridge for an applications as a policy plank manafacturer's notices; also applications as applications as applications as applications as applications as applications as a

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.				
	5 50 to	8 00	Clear Suit Pork.	9 00 to 10 00
Corn Meal,	75 to	80	Mutton,	6 to 10
Rye Meal,	1 00 to		Turkeys,	10 to 12
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Chickens,	10 to 12
Rye,	80 to	85	Geose,	7 to 10
Cora.	65 to	68	Clover seed,	10 to 15
Beans,	2 00 to	32 50	Herdsgrass,	2 25 to 2 35
Oats,	40 to	43		75 to 80
Potatoes,	25 to	35	Hay,	8 00 to 10 00
Dried Apples,	6 to	8	Lime,	70 to 75
Cooking "	40 to	50	Fleece Wool,	45 to 52
Winter 44	67 to	100	Pulled Wool,	50 to 55
Butter	15 to	18		100 to 125
Cheese,	8 to	10		54 to 64
Eggs,	10 to		Calf Skins,	11 to 12
Lard,	12 to		Lamb Skins.	75 to 100
	5.00 to	6 00		

BRIGHTON MARKET --- Oct. 3.

Flour—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at \$5,25 @ \$5,50 for Western superfine; \$5,75 @ \$6,00 for common extras; \$6,25 @ \$6,50 for medium do; and \$6,75 \$7,75 for good and choice brands, including favorite St.

Cons.—Western mixed, 60 @ 64c, per bushel.
OATS.—Western and Canada, 50 @ 55c \$\vec{V}\$ bushel.
RYE.—86c \$\vec{V}\$ bushel.
HAY.—Slate of Eastern at \$15\vec{V}\$ \$16.
WOOL.—Fleece and pulled Wool, 58 @ 65c \$\vec{V}\$ b.

Special Actices.

Puebla to the French.

The French cotton districts are described as S. Pension Agent, will meet with a prompt reply.

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE.

ing about what it cannot effect, the better it will The Greatest Improvement of the Age is the

Republic, and thinks that even it Jeff. Davis should assume the Presidency of the United States, the North would accept him in order to advertisement in another column, headed Honey! Honey!

liberty and my wounds are healed, I shall take the first opportunity to satisfy my desire to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty.

The above correspondence appears in the newspapers of Vienna.

ONE DAY LATER.

The stramer Jura from Liverpool September 25th and Queenstown 26th arrived off Cape Race on the 4th inst.

Great Britnin.

The London Times, in an editorial, says that, after recent events, it is not impossible that we may yet see Garibaldi crossing the Atlantic in the assumed character of an American citizen, and fighting for the subjugation of a nation struggling to be free.

The Morning Post remarks that the consistent

TENNEBEC COUNTY and a contract of this city, aged 33 years, Sept. 13th, deorgie Anna Leighton, aged 25 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 33 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, and leighton, aged 47 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna Bennett, an old resident of this city, aged 35 years; Sept. 23th, Johna B

leave others to determine.

France.

The Journal de Rouen shows that the depression in the cotton trade has exercised a very beneficial influence in French woolen manufactures.

Italy.

There is nothing new relative to Garibaldi's health.

At a large Garibaldian meeting in the Stock-

the Wallet, containing a small amount of money. The owner can have the same restored to him by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Patition of Walters Bowers, Administrator on the estate of Mary Ames, late of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, in least the paythe just debts and demands, against said estate by the sum of about three hundred and fifty dollars; that for the payment of said debts and demands, it is necessary that certain real estate of which the deceased dies seized shall be sold; and that the interest of all concorned will be best promoted by the same being sold at private sale. Wherefore the said Administrator requests license to sell, from time to time, at public or private sale, and convey so much of the real estate of the said deceased, as may be required to pay the said edebts and demands, and expenses of sale and of administraton.

WALTER BOWERS.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of September, 1862.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, and of this order, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATIEST: J. BURTON, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATIEST: J. BURTON, Register.

42*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the

The towns of Wiscasset, Edgecomb and Southport.

ISAAC H. COFFIN of Wiscasset, Ass't Assessor.

The Patition of Samuel Doulittle, Administrator on the estate of Amos Rhodes, late of Manchester, in the County of Kennebec, the personal estate of and deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about two hundred and seventy-five dollars; that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Manchester, in said County, and described as follows: The homestead of the deceased, consisting of twenty acres of land, more or less, with the buildings thereon. That a part of said real estate cannot be sold without injury to the remainder; and the said Administrator requests that he may be empowered, agreeably to law, to soil and convey all the above described real estate, pursuant to the provisions of law.

SAMUEL DOOLITTLE.

The towns of Wiscasset, Edgecomb and Southport.

ISAAC H. COFFIN of Wiscasset, Ass't Assessor.

The towns of Damariscotta and Nobleborough.

HENRY B. MERRILL of Nobleborough, Ass't Assessor.

The towns of Wiscasset, Edgecomb and Southport.

ISAAC H. COFFIN of Wiscasset, Ass't Assessor.

The towns of Damariscotta and Nobleborough.

HENRY B. MERRILL of Nobleborough.

HENRY KENNEDY of Waldoboro', Ass't Assessor.

District No. 6.

The towns of Newcastle, Dresden and Alna.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

The towns of Newcastle, Dresden and Alna.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

The towns of Newcastle, Merchanter No. 6.

The towns of Miscasset, Edgecomb and Southport.

ISAAC H. COFFIN of Wiscasset, Ass't Assessor.

The towns of Damariscotta and Nobleborough.

HENRY B. MERRILL of Noble

SAMUEL DUOLLITLE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September, 1862.

On the petition aforesaid, Ondersen, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

True copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

A ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September, 1862.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Ruyes Jones, late of China, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

42* True copy. Attest: J. Burrow, Register

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September, 1862. The County deceased, having been presented for probate: Orders, Taken and County, deceased, having been presented for probate: Orders, Taken and County, deceased, having been presented for probate: Orders, Taken and County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burrow, Register.

42* True copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September, 1862.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Orison Woods, late of Angusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordersen, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenous, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Should assume the Presidency of the United States, the North would accept him in order to preserve unity.

The substitute for cotton, is the fibres of a marine plant known as Bortsea Marina, or common grass wrack. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association, at its annual meeting, took a hopeful view of the capacity of India, but denounced the obstructive policy of the India Government.

Italy.

Garibaldi's condition continued to improve, but it was expected that many months would states and accept him in order to preserve unity.

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deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County,
that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be
held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October next, and
show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition
should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

42°

3w35

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE
TO SELL'LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLBERD MAP of the UNITED STATES, CANADAS, and NEW
BRUNSWICK.
From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000

A true copy. Attest: J. Burtos, Register.

Burtosuck.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

Burtosuck.

Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and engrave it, and one year's time.

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County and Railroad Map

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving of the United States and Canadas co

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of CHARLES PAGE, late of Belgrade, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to September 22, 1962.

WANTED,
A GOOD GIEL to de House-work in my family, who under-

The towns of Wiscasset, Edgecomb and Southport.
ISAAC H. COFFIN of Wiscasset, Ass't Assessor

The city of Gardiner.

DANIEL C. PALMER of Gardiner, Ass't Assessed DISTRICT No. 9.

The towns of Pittston, Farmingdale and West Gardiner.
THOMAS S. FOSTER of Farmingdale, Ass't Assessor.
District No. 10. The towns of Litchfield and Monmouth.

JOSIAH TRUE of Litchfield, Ass't Assessor

DISTRICT No. 11. The city of Hallowell and the towns of Chelses and Man-chester. FRANCIS J. DAY of Hallowell, Asst't Assessor.

DISTRICT No. 12.

The towns of Winthrop, Wayne and Fayette.

JOHN M. BENJAMIN of Winthrop, Ass't Assessor DISTRICT No. 13. The towns of Readfield, Mt. Vernon and Vienra.
GEO. C. CRAWFORD of Readfield, A. s. Assessor DISTRICT No. 14.

The city of Augusta.

JAMES W. NORTH of Augusta, Acc't Assess DISTRICT No. 15. The towns of Sidney, Belgrade and Rome. SAMUEL L. JUDKINS of Belgrade, Ass't Ass DISTRICT No. 16. The towns of Vassalborough and Windsor. WARREN PERCIVAL of Vassalborough,

DISTRICT No. 20.
The towns of Fairfield, Smithfield and Mercer.
MARTIN L. BURR of Mercer, Ass't Assessor DISTRICT No. 21.
The towns of Skowhegan and Canaan.
WM. M. E. BROWN of Skowhegan, Ass't Assessor.

DISTRICT No. 22.

The towns of St. Albans, Ripley, Cambridge and Harmony. SULLIVAN LOTHROP of St. Albans, Ass't Assessor. DISTRICT No. 23.
The towns of Palmyra, Pittsfield, Detroit and Hartland.
ENOCH E. BROWN of Hartland, Ass't Assessor. The towns of Norridgewook, Starks and Anson, HENRY WILLIAMSON of Starks, Ass't Assessor

DISTRICT No. 25.

The towns of New Portland, Embden, Solon and Lexington, and plantations No. 2, 2d Range, No. 3, 3d Range, No. 4, 4th Range, north half of No. 4, 3d Range—said townships being west of Kennebec river.

HEMAN WHIPPLE of Solon, Ass't Assessor. DISTRICT No. 26.
The towns of Madison, Cornville and Athens.
JOHN M. WOOD of Madison, Ass't Assessor. DISTRICT No. 27.

The towns of Bingham, Moscow, Mayfield, Brighton and

The towns of Bingham, Moscow, Mayfield, Brighton and Concord, and townships No. 1, 2d Range, No. 1, 3th Range, west of Kennebee river; No. 1, 3d Range, No. 1, 4th Range, east of said river; No. 1, 5th Range, No. 2, 6th Range, No. 3, 7th Range, west of said river; No. 4, 1st Range, north of Bingham's Kennebee Purchase; No. 4, 2d Range, No. 5, 2d Range, and No. 5, 3d Range, north of said Bingham's Kennebee Purchase. SIMON GOODRICH of Bingham, Ass't Assessor.

the same should not be allowed.

**MENNEBEC COUNTY....4 to Court of Probate, Act at a court of possible services and correct lists of all taxes, duties and assessments, act of all court of the same should not be allowed.

**MENNEBEC COUNTY....4 to Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September; at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court of the fourth Monday of September, 1862.

**MENNEBEC COUNTY....1 to Court of Probate, held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court of be provided in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of Cetober next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

**MENNEBEC COUNTY....1 Court of Probate, held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of Cetober next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

**MENNEBEC COUNTY....1 Court of Probate, held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, decased, having presented his first account of administration of the case of the probate of the probate

show cause, if any they have, way the prayer or sand peaks should not be granted.

A true copy. Attest: J. Bukron, Register.

42°

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of a EDMUND WHITEHOUSE, Jm., that of VASSALBOROCOM, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertake in that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of all deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said fields are requested to make immediate payment to September 22, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, decired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to September 22, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM BURGESS, late of WAYSE, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM BURGESS, late of WAYSE, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to September 22, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM BURGESS, late of WAYSE, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—Claim for the county of Kenne

ALBERT H BRAGG, late of WATERVILLE, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to September 22, 1862. 42° GEORGE W. FREEMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executive of the last will and testament of HARVEY CRAM has of Moure Version.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.,

Augusta, Maine. Augusta, January, 1862. AYER'S PILLS,

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 14th, 1862.
PASSENGER TRAINS will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,)

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston, at 11.15 A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin Railroad for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Farmington.
Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta at o'clock, P. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin trains for stations on that road; and at Augusta with the Somerest and Kennebec Bond for Waterville, Kendail's Mills and Skowhegan; and at Kendail's Mills with the Penobscot & Kennebec Road for Pittafeld, Newport and Bangor; arriving same night.

Monday Morning and Saturday Evening Trains.
On Mondays trains leave Augusta, at 5.30 a. M., and Bath at On Mondays trains leave Augusta at 5.30 A. M., and Bath at 6 30 A. M., for Portland, connecting with the 8.45 A. M. train for Lowell and Boston. Leave Portland on Saturdays at 8 15 P. M., on arrival of train from Boston, for Bath and Augusta.

STAGE CONNECTIONS. STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stages leave Bath daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 3 P. M., on arrival of train from Portland and Boston, for Wiscasset, Damarisotta, Waldoboro', Rockland and Thomaston.

Stages leave Augusta daily, (Sundays excepted.) for Belfast, on arrival of train from Portland and Boston.

Tickets sold in Boston for all the studions on the Hennebec & Portland, Androscoggiu, and Somerset & Rennebec Boads.

Freight Trains run daily between Augusta and Portland.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup't.

Augusta, June 24, 1862

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
THE splendid and fast Steamship "CHESA
PEAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as

FEARS, "Capt. Saintry Crowell, will until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WKDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This vessel is fitted up with fine accommodations for passes gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Misine. Passage \$6, including Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer before 3 P. M., on the day that she leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the sleamer before 3 P. M., on the day that she leave Porland.

For freight or passage, apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Pertland.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.

De 6, 1861.

THOROUGH BRED SO. DOWN

SHEEP FOR SALE.

The undersigned has now on hand and for sale, a number of splendid South Down Bucks and Ewes. These animals, the owner takes pride in saying, belong to a noble stock of Thorough breeds, the South Down belong to a noble stock of Thorough breeds, the South Down belong to that kind originally imported by Samuel Thorn, of New York.

My ram, purchased of Samuel Thorn July 1st, 1868, was from an important Webb Ewe that Samuel Thorn parchased at Mr.

Norris' Auction for §180. His sire Tommy York was purchased of Mr. Thorn at the same time. They were sired by "112," and he was imported in 1833—cost §609 in England. My ram is now 5 years old, weighs over 200 pounds, and as I am about to make another purchase, thinking it better for my fock after breeding four years, he will be sold at a great bargain.

I have from 15 to 20 Bucks, and 20 to 30 Ewes, from 3 months to 2 years old, that will be sold at reduced prices. No better quality can be procured in England or America, as my stock ram and ewes were Mr. Thorn's choice animals out of hundreds that he bred.

The attention of the Agriculturist, and of sheep growers particularly, is invited to these specimens which have never been surpassed for breeding qualities, strength and beauty by any similar stock brought to Maine.

Also two Pull Blooded Alderney Bulls, one three years old in October, the other, two years in November.

Persons wishing any of the above named sheep or bulls, can secure a good bargain by applying to me by letter or personally.

See McCateland, Mercateland, Mercate

L. WHITMAN'S IMPROVED CIDER AND WINE MILLS. These mills, which are so much sought after by all who have witnessed their operation, are made of different sizes, from the small WINE MILL or APPLE or CIDER MILL. The large, with 4teo mex, is capable of grinding and pressing apples for from 4 to 8 barrels of cider. The mill is light, compact, and portable, occupying 27 inches by 4 feet floor room, easily operated and of low price.

There are many advantages in these mills over the old style of mill. These enable small quantities to be worked at a time, and early in the season. When dropped apples are unfit for making cider, they may be made into vineyar, without having the foul davor consequent upon the keeping of unripe fruit.

cider, they may be made into vinegar, without having the foul flavor consequent upon the keeping of unripe fruit.

Price of Cider Mill, \$40.

Price of Wine Mill with Press, \$14 and \$15.

I shall be pleased to have all come and examine my goods at WINTHROP AGRICULTURAL WORKS, where may be found a general assortment of Agricultural Tools, Threshing Machines which challenge the world, and other machinery.

L. WHITMAN,

6w40 Mechanic's Row, Winthrop, Me.

C. F. Potter, Druggist, Augusta, Me., Prepares a simple Ointment which has proved AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE PILES, in every case where it has been used for that distressing com-plaint. The following gentlemen, residents of Augusta, are re-ferred to as vouchers that this is no idle boast, but simply the honest truth, to which their own experience bears ample testi-

WIBBETTS' PILE OINTMENT.

B. S. BARTLETT,
CAPT. ABISHA SOULE,
GEORGE HAMLEN,
WM. H. LAVERY.
Augusta, July 21, 1802.

SMITH HUSSEY,
FRED. HAMLEN,
COL. B. N. FOWLER,
CHARLES II. HAMLEN.

DIANOS.

One splendid 7 Octave full round ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO.

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, MATTRESSEZ, Pictures, Oval or Square Picture Frames,

the cheapest.

Furniture made to order. Job Work of all kinds at short notice.

M. & C. R. WELLS,

3Stf No. 7, Bridge's Block, Water street, Augusta. The Porgles taken in our Bays, after having the oil extracted, are prepared with an acid so as to keep, pressed into casks and sold for DRESSING FOR THE SOIL. The same or almost the identical article has long been used in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and is very highly spoken of by persons who have used it. Prepared and put up for the first time in this vicinity, by R. WATSON & CO., at Cundy's Harbor, Harpswell, Great Island. Delivered by the cargo, at all available points in this vicinity, at ONE DOLLAR per barrel.

2m37

R. WATSON & CO., Cundy's Harbor.

CORN AND FLOUR. NOW in Store and for sale low for cash.

10,000 Bushels prime Corn.

500 Barrels XX Michigan Flour.

300 "Choice XX "St. Louis."

300 "XX Michigan.

300 "XX Michigan.

400 Tons White and Red Ash Coal.

PARROTT & BRADBURY.

Augusta. Oct. 6, 1862.

D. WHITING, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGBON

OFFICE HOURS, At Augusta, for 2 to 3 P. M.
At Hallowell, from 10 to 11 A. M. 16 J. B. FILLEBROWN, DENTIST. WINTHROP, - - - MAINE.

CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

WISHING to make a change in my business. I now offer my entire Stock of new and choice PAPER-HANGINGS, and GILT CLOTH WINDOW-CURTAINS at cost. F. W. KINSMAN, Druggist and Apothecary, No. 7 Union Block.

Augusta. July 1st, 1861. PHYSICIAN'S CARD. PAUL MERRILL, M. D.,

OFFICE-One door south of Anthony's Hat and Fur Store,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, One door North of Cushnoc House, State Street, Avecura. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M 1y39

Operating Surgeon,

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS Of every description, bought and sold by DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES,

For the payment of GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. 41 OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

How to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to Bee's in every respect, and at a cost of but 6 cents per pound. Agents are making from \$3 to \$12 per day by its sale. Any family can make it.

Full particulars free to everybody who will address 6m27*

G. G. BERRY, North Strafford, N. H. ESTRAY. Came into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th inst., TWO RED CALVES, one a steer, the other a helier. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them HIRAM HAYES.

A short time since, some person left on the writing deek in my store, on Water street, Augusta, a wallet with a small sum of bank bills, and a small note of hand in favor of T. H. Spear, payable at Gardiner. The owner can have it by paying expenses and calling upon D. A. FAIRBANKS, 117 Winthrep St. Augusta, Sept. 23d, 1862.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Trico-pherous and Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for sale at the low-est prices by

48

Augusta, Sept. Eld., 1862.

CHURNS. WANTED,

A GOOD GIEL to do House-work in my family, who understands the business thoroughly, and to whom the highest wages will be given. Nose other need apply.

B. M. MILLS.

Byring Street, Augusta, Sept. 30, 1862.

Brown's Bronchiai Troches, Lyon's Ramiaron, Barry's Tricopherous and Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for sale at the low-set prices by

ESPAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

SPAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

Churas, Dash Churas, Cheese Presses and Hoope.

AND Sweet's Liniment, Just received to the property of the pr

JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOL.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WALLET FOUND.

With these words the herdsman took off the

bread in it why should I be smothered under such | though I am a fool, I am nevertheless a good

"Softly, softly, my son," replied the fiddler, "there are treasures in the wallet, an old barrel-cap of Siegefried, and an old sword belt of Dieterich, and a couple of old leathern soles of Yisan, child. These are no every-day concerns, my hearty! They are all escimable jewels to him who understands the thing; they are worth a whole mountain of sweet wine and seven acres of thick golden wheat to him who knows their value."

"It may be so." said the herdsman. "I wish with chaff!"

cheese and a few draughts of wine-take that with the shouts of applause; for the rain had and remember the poor fellow who gave you prevented the arrival of the band of fiddlers and what he could, and will pray that Heaven may pipers who had been invited on the occasion, and

fortably enjoying his repast; so he sets himself down beside him and takes a share. There they eat and drink for about an hour—but the wine drew the attention of all upon the musician.

never gets less, and the cheese is never done, and both behold the miracle till their hair stands on "upon my faith it is the very dwarf who gave me

Berthold was undone!

Hildebrand chose words which went down with Bernhard as smoothly as honey, and the long and the short of the matter was, my dear sweet Siegelind was promised to the rich miser, with the marvellous cheese for her dowry. The old man was now quite beside himself—the young man talked finely—they were to outdo the whole villes and ken the secret to the many leaped up from their benches and began dancing as if they were mad, "Heigh, heigh!" shouted the people; There is a fiddle!" and every one capered and whirled through the wedding chamber as if they danced for a wager.

lage and keep the secret to themselves; I was called a miserable wretch, and the spirit of mischief just brought me into their way in time to and nobody stood idle but Siegelind—who wished

hear the whole sad story." herself ten thousand miles from the merriment—
"Ah, good heavens!" exclaimed Almerich and Berthold, who gazed steadfastly upon his be-

again, "I am undone with cold, it is turning a chill rainy day, and my bones are so naked! Hew, hew, how the storm blows into my very soul. This day will be the death of me—I him: "There stands a little bottle yonder where

soil. This day will be the death of the thought so before. Take your way my son, I gour bridegroom has been seated, and some old give you my fiddle as a present—leave me the wallet here, I will stretch myself out to die upon worst in the house,—I would taste a little of it.

"The mischief is in it," grumbled Berthold.

"The mischief is in it," grumbled Berthold.
"If matters are to go this way, we shall be a year and a day hence still traveling this cursed road. Hark ye, old boy, you are an odd fellow. What tempted you to think of wandering through our rough country, without meat or drink or even a country, without meat or drink or even a country, without meat or drink or even a country with a fiddle as tow and the heavy to the heavy the state of the state of

a coat, but with a fiddle as large as a ton, and an the bewitched bottle in his right hand, and the

empty wallet as heavy as seven three-stone cheese? cheese in his left, and exclaimed in a loud voice: "Well, my good people, well here's the health of deuce do you drag after you that ass's burden of that beautiful bride there and her sweatheart; may

"Now really," replied Berthold, "you are too glutton with his large ox-mouth had swallowed whimsical, fiddler. The esld blasts never hurts a the bewitched draught and marvellous cheese with-

tough fellow who is accustomed to run about the out leaving a morsel; mountains—there, slip into my coat, and walk A roar of passion from the red-haired Hilder-

smartly on, for a shower is approaching, and that brand, and a gush of tears from Gertrude now

rascally wallet is weighing me down to the ground. terrified the people; while old Bernhard stood 'Patience, child, patience!' said Almerich like one petrified. But a cheerful smile lighted

"This coat is quite warm from your shoulders—
I feel very comfortable in it—slowly, gently; your story of the marvellous cheese and wine has his fists upon Hildebrand if he should dare to

"You rogue: vou neggar: at last exchange "You rogue and rascal?" thought Berthold to Hildebrand. "Who told you to give that old fool of a fiddler that gift of heaven? You may now

"How did it go on !-Gertrude sang to the same toss your house and your bride, too, to the moon ;

tune as her husband; Siegelind grew sad and lost her bloom and strength; the old boy urged the matter, and Hildebrand too. Bernhard was

With words of venom and execution, Hildebrand too.

anxious to get the rich and proud son-in-law, and brand rushed out of the room, while the outraged

was in great fear lest the enchanted wine should Bernhard and his crowd of guests looked terrified soon dry up—the young fellow had money in his after him. "I am an undone man!" at last, ex-

eye, and wished to turn the bewiched cheese to claimed Bernhard. "My child and we are all usury—thus the wedding was determined on, and ruined! The wedding feast and the adornments

I was left in sadness upon my mountain. I tried are all unpaid! Oh, cursed, horrid miser! bring

borne me in her heart, otherwise she would not, even to escape death and martyrdom, have married the red-haired Hildebrand. Last night, how-brought with him a whole wallet full of gold,—

ever, I could find neither rest nor sleep upon my and the bride loves him with all her heart-and

shall, please Heaven, become wise again; or if their well known neighbor, who was dear and not, my poor brain will be turned altogether, and welcome to all. He then ordered the wallet to be

but it is your good luck, my child, that you have braced Berthold with tears of repentance, and for me a companion—I will fiddle till your heart leaps again—your sorrow grieves me as much as and the ugly dwarf. Almerich now took his fid-

it were my own."

White talking thus, a few drops of rain fell all, and they danced till midnight in joy and glory.

although the travelers had gone a considerable full of merry makers around the two happy lovers,

way, they were still far from the end of their who, till their last day, a thousand times blessed

journey, and, gush after gush, the rain poured the bitter wedding in which they had been so upon their heads till the water ran down from wonderfully united by the benevolent lame dwarf.

that it increased a pound is weight every step, nevertheless it was impossible for his good nature to think of giving it back to the poor cripple in such a tempest. The rain soon began to trickle glass globes, ever since our eldest reader was a

through his waistcoat and run in a cold stream boy. But the mania now is for spheres of glass,

and the wedding, all far enough, but staked sul-lenly through the mud as if he had been wading spheres depending by delicate chains from ceilings

through the highest Alpine grass.

The fiddler limbed close behind him, croaking cocasionally through his raven throat an old are very beautiful. One sprig of growing aquatic

spring song which told of sunshine, and singing plant rooted among a few white pebbles and some

birds, and pleasure and love. At times he drew himself snugly together, and expatiated on the excellencies of the herdsman's coat, which he declared was quite water and summer a hydrant to renew

clared was quite water proof-and then he would the water, and until the gold fish grow too large

exhort Berthold to step leisurely, to pay partic- for it, the article is a pretty ornament, and its oc

all not to overheat himself.

The herdsman would have lost all patience and courage a thousand times over in dragging his hundred weight of a load and playing the fool to hundred weight of a load and playing the fool to have the state of the school to have the school the school to have the school

the crazy fiddler, if he had not been ashamed to throw away the burden which he had volunteered to carry, and to forsake the person whose company he had himself invited. But in his heart thousands of gold fish found their way into the

he vowed deeply and solemnly, never again to lend his coat to a fiddler, nor give away his cheese, nor carry a fiddle and wallet, and then he mocked and laughed at such an odd quizz of a fellow. "If," he thought at last, "the upshot of all this is a fewer in the evening which carries are calculated by the complex of the

fever in the evening which carries me quickly not live, however, when restricted to close quar-off—be it so—it remains a bitter wedding!"

not live, however, when restricted to close quar-ters. They are vended about the streets, occas-

After a few hours of rain, the two pedestrians eached the valley, where a swollen and rapid them. The only fish that thrive in the close co

torrent, which had swept away every vestige of the little bridge that led to the village, with the exception of a small plank, rushed across their path; the herdsman heeded not the narrow foot-williamsburg, L. I., in the artificial lakes created williamsburg, L. I., in the artificial lakes created

path; the herdsman heeded not the narrow tooting, and was stepping boldly across when his com-nation began to roar out lustily about the danger winter. The fish are retailed at from twenty to

panion began to roar out lustily about the danger of the path: "For my life and soul I will not sixty cents, according to size. The fish are very

of the path: "For my life and soul I will not venture to move from this spot! Neither cat nor rat can pass over there. I would be a dead man if I ventured on that cursed plank! Let them fiddle yonder who can awim. I wish I was in a feather bed, with my fiddle for a pillow!"

sixty cents, according to size. The fish are very prolific, and the business is a profitable one. There are many creeks, in different parts of the country, into which gold fish have been introduced, but they will not live in close confinement unless first placed in ponds.—Philadelphia North American.

feather bed, with my fiddle for a pillow!"

"Don't make such a noise about it!" cried
Berthold. "If we have got thus far, we will surely get on a little father—if I have brought my
fiddler this length to the bitter wedding house,—
can lean from an upright position without falling.

thar attention to the wallet and fiddle, and above cupants live in the enjoyment of comfort.

which proved the prelude to a heavy shower; and The musician then escaped, and left a whol

their hats as from a spout.

Berthold trudged silently on, sighing frequently

and heavily under his burden—he could have sworn

that it increased a pound's weight every step,

uite restored me to warmth-how did the mat- touch the fiddler.

to forget it; I thought Siegelind could not have me a knife-a knife!"

himself, and thus continued his lamentable tale. of a fiddler that gift of heaven?

All was now over, master fiddler, and poor him, wife, and say not a single word."

Berthold was undone!

the bewitched wine and cheese! Be gentle to

All at once the fiddler struck up so briskly

"You rogue! vou beggar!" at last exclaim

"A fig for a knife?" exclaimed the fiddler.

GOLD FISH.

"Softly, softly, my son," replied the fiddler,

"It may be so," said the herdsman, "I wish with chaff!"

Poetry.

THE WEDDING.

In her satin gown so fine Trips the bride within the shrine. Waits the street to see her pass, Like a vision in a glass. Roses crown her peerless head: Keep your lilies for the dead!

Something of the light without

As a girl with ready smile,

Wreathe with flowers the weighty yoke Wreathe with nower the weighty Might of mortal never broke!
From the altar of her vows
To the grave's unsightly house
Bleasured is the path and rhade:
All the work is planned and paid.

Or a palace, it may be, Flooded full with luxury, Open yet to deadliest things, And the Midnight Angel's wings. And the sambers purged with prayer; Faith can guard it—Love is rare.

Organ, sound thy wedding tunes !

Hail, the wedded task of life! Mending husband, moulding wife. Hope brings labor, labor peace; Wisdom ripens, goods increase; Triumph crowns the sainted head, And our lilies wait the dead.

Our Story-Teller.

THE BITTER WEDDING.

One fine summer morning-it was many hus

dred years ago-young Berthold set out with a very heavy heart from his Alpine hut, with the

view of reaching in the evening the beautiful val-ley of Siebenthal, where stood his native village,

and where he designed to be an unknown and

silent guest at the dancing and festivity of certain

merry-makers.

"Ah, Heavens," sighed he, "it will be a bitter wedding! Had I died last spring it had been

better with me now."

"Fiddle, faddle," exclaimed a snarling voice

from the road-side. "Fiddle, faddle! Where Master Almerich touches his strings, there goes

it merrily-there is the hurly burly, dirling the

morning, my child! Come cheer up my hearty,

The young herdsman had stopped when

heard such a frog croak of a voice, and now he could not speak for laughing. An odd-looking,

dwarfish figure, mounted upon one leg and a balf, and propped upon a crutch, with a nose as long

as one's thumb, came hobbling up quite out of

breath, and making half a dozen wry faces, from

him he trailed an enormous fiddle, on which lay a large wallet,—appurtenances which seemed to

be attached to such a little odd figure by way of ballast, lest the rush of wind down the valley

"Good morning!" Berthold at last roared out. "You are a merry fellow, Master Fiddler, and

will prove heart's ease to me to-day. In spite of my misfortunes I could not help laughing at the sight of you and your hugeous fiddle. Pray take it not amiss; a laugh has been a rare thing with

me for many a day."
"Has it, indeed!" rejoined the dwarf, "and

you so young! Perhaps you are heart-sick, my

herdsman. "Here in our mountains and valleys, you will find a great many clouts of fellows who

will be fancying themselves in love, while they are all the time cating drinking and sleeping, as

sound as any marmot, and in one year's time can as easily pass from Margaret to Rosamond,

as I from this town to the other. That is all

mockery ; I would much rather die than to for-

get Slegelind-though for me all rest and joy are

"Aye, aye," replied Master Almerich, "I

thought you were going to the dance, my hearty. I heard you crying out of a bitter wedding, and I thought to myself, 'Aha, he does not get the

right one-that Hildebrand! I will tell you the

whole matter Master Almerich, as you seem to be

"Ah, yes, good heavens!" sighed the dwarf

"surely, surely, I would be going to the wedding it I only had a pair of stout legs, but look you here, my dear child, what a miserable stump is

this for crawling down the mountain! I am asthmatic too, and my goitre has been enlarged

these last fifty years—and that wallet has galled my back sore all yesterday in climbing over the

ough hills. Heaven knows when I shall ever

get to the wedding! There was such a talking

about it on the other side of the mountain, that

thought I to myself, I will away to the wedding

and began to crawl up the ascent-yesterday I

down here by the side of the road and submit to

return, child-if the wolves have not swallowed

hausted, sunk down with a deep and melancholy sigh on the nearest stone, threw his bundle on

the grass, and stretched out his bony hand as it

to take a last farewell of young Berthold, who stood leaning upon his staff, and gazing upon the

fiddler quite unable to comprehend what ailed

him. "Master," began the herdsman, "how droop-

ing! You have left all your gay spirits at home

Although it is a weary journey for me as well as

you, I will yet endeavor to carry your wallet and

fiddle, so I may enjoy your company on the road. You must really hear what presses upon my soul

it out, and you will have some pithy word of

The dwarf accepted the kind offer, and quickly

transferred his wallet and fiddle to the stout

shoulders of the young herdsman; then taking his crutch, he whistled a merry tune, and trudg-

for it still grieves me to the heart when I think

understands it soon; as for me my sufferings will

never be at an end, though I should talk the

whole day about it.

In the village there, below us, old Bernhard

he has lived for many years, and his wife, Ger-trude, with him, in a nice little cottage close by

the stream, where the road strikes off into the

for the herdsmen, by which, and the help of a goat and a couple of sheep, they gain a liveli-

Last winter, having got some ashen spoons and

my father is getting old, and sends me with the cattle to the mountains in spring, if I only be-

have there as becomes a herdsman, what is there to prevent me coming down in the autumn and

Ah, Master Almerich, my words do poor jus

tice to my heart; my feelings always get the start of them, and reason comes limping after. I beheld Siegelind, you see, moving actively

about—wearing a merry face late and early, all goodness and discretion from top to toe, and pretty too—overflowing with gay spirits, and merry songs without number; all this my eye,

my car, and my heart, drunk in smoothly, -she

was satisfied, and the old people too, -so in sum-

mer I was to go to the mountains, and at harvest

home to the wedding, and in the meantime she

gave me this waistcoat to wear on the hills in re-

membrance of her.
Old Bernhard went to the forest in spring to

choose the finest stems, and to provide us with

nice furniture against the wedding.
So one morning as he was ascending the moun

tains through those ravines where there are some

of dress, hastened to meet him, screaming violent

ly, and beckoning and calling him so earnestly

reached a barn, where he found the stranger'

wife lying sick and in extremity. Her he re-lieved and cured; but for me-bride, peace, and

Ah, good heavens!" exclaimed Almerich

"you are talking bravely, whilst I am almos

starving—hop, hop, hop—we are trudging on and my stomach is as empty as a bagpipe! Yes

terday evening—nothing; this morning—nothing! Oh that brave wedding dance; the fiddle runs off, and Master Almerich is starving here!"

"Now, now, the deuce, then," bawled the

herdsman, "what have you got in this cursed wallet? Here am I toiling on with this plagued bag, rubbing the very skin off my shoulders—if there is not at least a ham and cheese, and fresh

happiness were lost from that hour.'

hat he could not but go with him. They soon

asly fine trees, a little man in an old sort

marrying Sieglind?

Their trade is to make wooden spoons

'It is a long story, this wedding," began the

out it, and whoever can understand it at all,

ed gaily on by the side of Berthold.

-perhaps I may obtain some relief in speaking

or hunger killed me before that time."

fate. Tell me all about the wedding when you

ecame quite exhausted-and now I must lay me

and make some money; so I took my fiddl

going the same way, if I am right."

"Yes, if you choose to call it so," replied th

and let us trudge on together in good neighbor

bottoms out of the tubs and pitchers!

A woman is kneeling beside him,
A fair young head is prest,
In the first wild passion of sorrow,
Against his aged breast. And far from over the distance

walue."

"It may be so," said the herdsman, "I wish we had a few cups of milk in the place of your treasures; but if it is so with your stomach, my good master, look you, here is a mouthful of goat milk cheese I meant to serve me for to-night, but never mind, I am little disposed to cat."

Berthold now produced his provisions, and Almerich devoured them as greedily as if he meant to swallow the herdsman after them by way of dessert. He then wiped his mouth, leaped briskly up, and was again in good spirits, and stumped away before the herdsman as freshly as if nothing had ailed him. All this, however, seemed very odd to Berthold, and when he again felt the annoyance of the wallet, he drew a sigh so deep that it echoed back from the neighboring rocks.

"Lack-a-day!" cried Almerich again, "the lad has lost his bride and his peace of heart; I have been so concerned about him that I could not eat a bit."

"That follow could devour the Stockhorn!"

"That follow could devour the Stockhorn!" The faltering echoes come
Of the flying blast of trumpet
And the rattling roll of drum

And the grandsire speaks in a whisper,'The end no man can see;
But we give him to his country,
And we give our prayers to thee."

The violets star the meadows, The rosebuds fringe the door, And over the grassy orchard The pink-white blossoms pour.

But the grandsires chair is empty,

And a pallid tearless woman
By the cold hearth sits alone,
And the old clock in the corner,
Ticks on with a steady drone.

"That follow could devour the Stockhorn!" began to sing cheerfully—the flowers opened their thought Berthold, with some indignation. "The club foot is not in his right senses, I believe!" sooner dried than if he had been sitting close to a JONATHAN'S PRESENT. thought Berthold, with some indignation. "The club foot is not in his right senses, I believe!"

"It was really too bad" began he, resuming his story. The dwarf in the barn returned a profusion of thanks to old Bernhard, and said, I am a foreign miner, and have lost the road with my good wife: so I have nothing to reward you for your services, save a little bit of choses and a few draughts of wine—take that with the shouts of appliance; for the rain had

"I wish I knew what to buy our Effic for a birth-day present!"
"Our Effie." How natural it seemed to use "How did she like her present?" inquired souther caressing household phrase—and Jonathan starke thought with a sudden thrill of happiness, athan, bashfully. "Well, I b'lieve she didn't like it at all," said "Well, I b'lieve she didn't like it at all," said

Starke thought with a sudden turn of mapped with the state of the stat necticut, strode along Broadway with ponderous tread and cheery whistle, viewing the minikin dandies who thronged the fashionable pave with benevolent pity, and wondering if they, insignifiwhat he could, and will pray that Heaven may reward you farther.'

Old Bernhard accepted the little bottle and piece of cheese, only to get rid of the importunity of the dwarf, who would take no refusal.

Towards noon he was proceeding to his village; the road was long, and, feeling fatigued, he lay down in the shade of a tree, took out the gift of the dwarf, and began to eat and drink. Meanwhile, who should my evil star bring in his way but young Hildebrand, the most miserly fellow in the village. 'God bless you, father Bernhard!' Thank you, my son.' Thus the conversation proceeded. The niggard sees the old man comfortably enjoying his repast; so he sets himself had been able to find "Effices" of their own! Not likely, Jonathan thought, for the girls up his way, preferred six-footers who could swing an axe and wield a sickle like men, and foolish Jona-"Ca than imagined New York belles were similarly

Only the evening before, when he had stood at again, Mr. Stark!" Only the evening before, when he had stood at her father's wicket gate, with the new moon glimmering through the purple March twilight, Effie had said to him, softly, as if the dew and the starlight, and the faint delicious smell of the golden daffodils in the garden border, and the blue violets just budding out on the meadow slopes, had passed into the very tones of her voice, the meaning of all this?"

"Well, Mr. Stark!" Jonathan's the meaning of all this?"

"Well, Mr. Starke," said the worthy deacon, "if you was a gal, you wouldn't like it very well to have your feller send you a box of paint and the starker." "To-morrow I shall be seventeen!" And Jonathan had thought of a dozen pretty things to say, but hadn't been able to get one of 'em any farther but—"

o make fixed your selfe you be for a box of paint and cosmetic stuffs. Thank goodness, my Effe don't need no such fixin's to make her look pretty, but—" but hadn't been able to get one of 'em any farther than the roof of his mouth! So here he was, fingering his brown leather purse uneasily in front of every store window, and envying the courage of the experienced shoppers, who skimmed "'No," returned the deacon, there was paint courage of the experienced shoppers, who skimmed into stores, and asked the prices of things, and powder, and such like things that women put

buying than the man in the moon!

"If it was a man, I could tell something about it," groaned Jonathan, "but how is a fellow to understand the things a woman fancies?"

My dear unsophisticated Jonathan! a good many people have been precisely in your predicament before now!

There were dainty little bonnets of blue velvet and plumes—there were lace collars, looking to Jonathan's bewildered gaze as if they would flutter away at the merest breath of air, and gleaming folds of lustrous silk, which he couldn't any

When the evening train returned to Mill Holing folds of lustrous silk, which he couldn't any more fancy Effic Scott wearing, than he could imagine the russet robin of the Connecticut woods decked out in the gaudy plumage of the parroquet! There were flashing jewels, and tiny workboxes of shining satinwood, with thimbles a seminary of the progress of events.

When the evening train returned to Mill Hollow it bore an impatient youth, with a filagree parroquet! There were flashing jewels, and tiny workboxes of shining satinwood, with thimbles a seminary of the ground are if dates. workboxes of shining satinwood, with thimbles a emerald spears through the ground, as if deter-la Lilliput—very nice to look at, no doubt, but mined to lead the ranks of the flower-army. She Lilliput—very nice to look at, no doubt, but mined to lead the ranks of the flower-army. She by no means adapted to the wants of the thrifty little maiden who was equally at home darning of course she didn't connect it in her mind with Jonathan's return! Why should she? hadn't she declared, only the evening before, that she never would speak to Jonathan Starke again? So she gardened away in the level sunset beams, where gherkins and onions and glossy green peppers lay enshrined in gulfs of vinegar, but then he remembered that a jar of pickles wasn't the exact thing to present to an affianced lady-love, and he waist, and a voice whispered, softly: deuce do you drag after you that ass's burden of old rubbish, without so much as the convenience of a cloak in your bundle?"

"It is all very true," signed Almerich, "I am not yet accustomed to be the lame, feeble man you now see me. Thirty years ago I could skip like a leveret over hills and dales; but now, farewell to friend Almerich, I shall never leave this place. However, it is all one—perish here or die there, a dying bed is eyer a hard one, even though

breeze. "Yes, and here is the true present I bought for "If there was any way of getting the creature you! Pray, pray, don't believe I ever intended No-that won't do!"

the glistening treasures of a druggist's window, where a gilded filagree basket contained two fairy cut-glass bottles filled with clear, sparkling co-

obliged to you."
"That's what I want!" ejaculated Jonathan, obliged to you."
"That I am for clapping his hat gleefully on one side. "Won't that gimerack look nice on Deacon Scott's parlor table? Why, the minister's wife herself hasn't anything better then a flat camphor bottle and a "Well, then, Effie," said Jonathan, drawing Hallo, Mr. Shopvial of essence of peppermint. man, what's the price of that little basket of bottles?"

"Three dollars, sir!" said the glib attendant, who was busy waiting on a sour faced old maid in exceedingly juvenile costume and short, bears' greased curls

Three dollars sounded larger in thrifty Jona than's ears than three hundred would have done to the other young men who were lounging about | Starke, within the next three months!

Jonathan still retains a strong dislife the store, but Jonathan thought of Effic Scott's ling the city; he says "a man's head gets so conblue eyes, and dived into the depths of his leather purse without a repining reflection.

ing a colonge bottle or a paint box!"

"Here's the money," he said, laying a tiny gold coin on the counter. "Pack up the concern tight, will you, so that it won't break to pieces before

Certainly, sir," returned the shopman, politestraw. I must go and see her, with my own eyes take that miser for her husband. Near the village I will wrap up my head and dye my hands and checks with berries, so that nobody will know me,—nor in the bustle of the wedding, when every thing is turning topsy turvy, will a living soul care for poor Berthold. When all is over I ly, "if you will have the kindness to wait one noment, until I have attended to this lady." Jonathan Starke sat down on one of the revolving stools in front of the counter, and swung himself creakingly round and round, staring at the drugs and sniffing in the aromatic odor of the scented soaps, and stealing sly glances at the antiquated female, who was whispering mysteriously to the shopman, with an odd kind of incredulthat will be a blessing too!"

"My good child," said the dwarf, "you will get over all this. I perceive very well that it is a hard journey and a bitter wedding, too, for you; itss splendor! Old Bernhard and Gertrude em-

ity that she could by any possibility belong to the same sex with his blue-eyed, peach-blossom little financee, pretty Effie Scott! He was roused from his meditation by the halfsuppressed laughter of a bevy of gay girls, who had fluttered like a swarm of butterflies into the store. And what was worse, Jonathan was un-

"Your parcel is ready, sir," said the man of resemblance of one carnivorous animal to another vials and gallipots, and Jonathan, making a dash at the square package, neatly tied with a pink twine, rushed out of the store, and never stopped until he had reached the cars, whose flying feet of iven have him for any first the donkey is only a harsher neigh, nitched on a different here it is the cars of the man of the store and donkeys neigh; for the pay of the donkey is only a harsher neigh, nitched on a different here it is the cars of the man of the carnivorous animal to another, for no one was ever reminded of a dog or wolf by a line. of iron bore him far out of the noisome city suburbs into the peaceful solitudes, where the still of the same character—as a donkey himself i glens seemed to listen as the "evening train" sped by, and the golden spring twilight was full sped by, and the golden spring twilight was full low, from the buffalo roaming the prairie, the of the strange, indescrible fragrance of budding musk-ox of the Arctic ice-field, or the jack of down his back; he wished himself, the dwarf, set in caskets of jet and ormulu, with vegetation shrubs, and shooting grass and early wild flowers opening their meek eyes along sunny spots on the

edge of talkative brooks! "The city may be a very nice place," soliloquized Jonathan, as he alighted at the little sta-tion in the woods, "but you don't catch me going there again in a hurry! My head feels like a rattle-box, and I do believe the soles of my feet are blistered! I am glad I bought Effie's present, though-I wonder what she will say to it And Jonathan burst into a shy, halarious kind of laugh, which startled the echoes all along the glen road, into hollow, dying cachinations. Yes
—Jonathan Stark thought he hadn't accomplished a bad day's work. How little do we, any of

us, know just what we've done, and what we naven't. Deacon Scott's house, on the brow of the hill. looked dark against the crimson fires that yet lingered along the west, when Jonathan Stark opened the "keepin' room" door, and thrust his curly head sheepishly in. "Come in, Starke," said the deacon, who was

thoughtfully rubbing his spectacles, while his better half was storming a substantial looking

And Effie, who sat on a low stool, just in front

He laid the package on the table, alongside of gain that his legs should be hollow ! japanned tea-tray and the big family Bible, and lisappeared. And the first Deacon Scott knew, the apples were all rolling about the i ples were all rolling about the floor, and

well, "said the deacon, apologetically, "we've the heart of the parent, and the principal of subjection impressed upon the mind of the child, constitute two links in a chain of influences that the wrappings of the small white box, by the dim

light of one tallow candle, on her little pink-draped toilet table. How kind it was of Jonathan to remember her—how pleasant it was to be thought of. She opened the box, with cherry lips half apart, and cheeks flushed with bright expectation.

OVER 500,000 AC The box was divided into small compartments.

Effic had never before seen anything like it and she gazed in mute wonder, that was soon changed into indignant wrath. "Good gracious! what does this mean?" she

There were tiny pink pastilles labelled "rouge," and a cup of white powder, marked "pearl," and a buttle ticketed "Cream of roses, to be applied every night and morning," and a crimson, pastelike cosmetic, in a vial, with a suspicious little brush in it. Effic got no farther in her investigations, but

dashed the box angrily upon the floor, and burst into a storm of sparkling tears. Did Jonathan mean to insult her? Did he suppose she had need mean to insult her? Did he suppose she had need of these vile drugs and poisonous cosmetics? She would never speak to him again—no, never.

Poor Effie! she sobbed herself to sleep, with her head resting on the toilet-table, and her pillow one rounded arm; and so her mother found her, an hour or two later, when, mother like,

"Good morning, Deacon," said Jonathan, the next day as he wiped the mud off his shoes on the carpet rug that always lay just inside the door, and deposited his hat on the table.

"Morning," said the deacon, laconically. "How is Effic to-day?" "Well," returned the deacon, gazing solemnly into the fire, "she's pretty well I guess."
"How die she like her present?" inqu

"Well, yes, she's to hum," answered Deacor

"Can I see her ?" The deacon took his pipe out of his mouth : "She says she don't never want to see you

"Not want to see me again!" Jonathan's

skimmed out again, without any more idea of on their faces, sometimes, like silly geese, as they buying than the man in the moon!

thing to present to an affianced lady-love, and he waist, and a voice whispered, softly : passed on to a doorway where eager-like crino-lines swayed gracefully back and forth at every ""Effie, darling!" ""
"Wby, Jonathan, is it you?"

place. However, it is all one—perish here or die there, a dying bed is ever a hard one, even though it should be of down and silk!"

cheese in Almerich's uplifted fist. "Dares he—there, a dying bed is ever a hard one, even though can he—will he?" darted through their hearts. But wo, and alas! in one turn of his hand, the wear it myself, and I don't see any other condid Jezebel of a woman at the store, when I was venient method of transferring it to Mill Hollow! buying these things, and she got my parcel, and I her's! But it's all right now, Effie, if you will Suddenly Jonathan Starke stopped short before only forgive my stupid blundering!"

"How pretty—O, how pretty!" said Effie, examining the dainty cut-glass bottles and their odorous contents, and skilfully avoiding a direct answer to Jonathan's words. "I am so much "Then I am forgiven?"

"Of course you are, you stupid fellow," said

her still closer to him, and speaking lower acents yet, "won't you tell me when-If the crocus stars, and the brown robbins their nests above, heard the conclusion of that sentence, they must have had sharper ears than we are gifted with. And the only fact by which we are enabled to guess at the drift thereof, i that Miss Effie Scott changed her name to Effie

Jonathan still retains a strong dislike to visit

The voices of animals have a family character not to be mistaken. All the canidæ bark and howl; the fox, the wolf, the dog have the same kind of utterance, though on a somewhat different pitch. All the bears growl, from the white bear of the Arctic snows to the small black bear of the Andes. All the cats miau, from our quiet fireside companion to the lions and tigers and panthers of the forest and jungle.

This last may seem a strange assertion, but to any one who has listened critically to their sounds and analyzed their voices, the roar of the lion i but a gigantic miau, bearing about the same pro portion to that of a cat as its stately and maje form does to the smaller, softer, more peaceful ference in their size, who can look at the lion, whether in his more sleepy mood as he lies curled comfortably certain that they were tittering at his cowhide boots and home-made garments. He turned very hot, and a moisture starting upon his brow.

up in the corner of his cage, or in his fiercer moments of hunger or of rage, without being reminded of the cat? And this is not merely the

pitched on a different key, it is true, but a sound but a clumsy and dwarfish horse. Asia, to the cattle feeding in our pastures. Among the birds this similarity of voice in families is still more marked. We need only recall the harsh and noisy parots, so familiar in their peculiar utterance.

Or take as an example the web-footed familydo not all the geese and the innumerable host of Does not every member of the ducks quack? crow family caw, whether he be the jackdaw, the jay, the magpie, the rook in some green rookery of the old World, or the crow of our woods, with its long, melancholly caw that seems to make the silence and solitude deeper?-Prof. Agassiz.

TREATING THE DRIVER.

The Utica Observer is responsible for the fol-

lowing:—
"A good story comes to us from a neighboring village. Two or three Utica orators went out of town on a recent evening to speak at a people's meeting. To make the occasion inviting, an oyster supper was given to all who attended the meeting, both speakers and hearers. After the 'fellow-citizens' had eaten, the driver who had stocking at the point of the darning-needle.
"Do stop a minute, Jonathan," said brisk little Mrs. Scott. "You're always in such a hurband disappeared down his throat! The landlord had disappeared down his throat! waited on him until the driver had nearly con cluded his extraordinary meal, and then left the of the generous, glowing fire, paring a wooden tray of red-cheeked apples, didn't say a word, but pared away for dear life, and pretended not to see crowd there gathered.

"Thankee, I can't stay to-night," said Jonathan. "Effic, here's something I brought you for a birthday present."

"Thankee, I can't stay to-night," said Jonathan. "Effic, here's something I brought you like to treat drivers first rate; but I didn't bar-

The family circle is a divinely constituted relation, ordained in infinite wisdom for the highest and best of purposes. The love implanted in

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45 CITY EXCHANGE BOSTON MASS. Or JOSIAH HUNT, Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Mo.

STUMP AND ROCK LIFTER, AND ELEVATOR. Patented February 18th, 1862.

The subscribers having perfected the above named Mach (and obtained a patent for the exclusive right for the manut ture and sale of the same in the United States,) have unbount onfidence in recommending it to all who have use for a mach of the kind. As it is equally well stapted to all kinds of lift where heavy bodies require to be elevated, it is indespensal particularly to farmers who have stumps and boulders to be tracted; but the different purposes for which it can be succeedily used are too numerous to be enumerated in an advertigent.

while any length of chain may be used and a body raised to any height desired.

To reverse the action of the machine, Spiral Springs suspended from each arm of the head are hooked to the pawl hangers, and with the same motion of the levers the wheel turns back, lowering the weight as far as required.

The Machine may be suspended from shears (which is the most common mode for most purposes,) by a strong hook and swivel shackeled to the hangers, which support it, or from a derrick, crane or wheel carriage, made for the purpose, or from any point where a chain can be hooked, so that it can be used for lifting weights from almost any situation. Another purchase is at-

Some of the advantages of same are:

1st. The great amount of power gained.

2d. The increased amount of labor the machine is capable of performing, and the less help required to work it.

3d. The advantage of pulling in any direction.

4th. The distribution of the weight on the different parts of the machine, thereby lessening the strain on the working parts. the machine, thereby lessening the strain on the working parts.

TMPORTANT REMEDIES.

WELCOME

The machine may also be mounted on two or four wheels. farm.

Three sizes will be manufactured this season, the prices of which with all the irons fitted to receive the shears, (which are simply three spruce joists,) will be as follows:

No. 1, \$50: No. 2, \$70: No. 3, \$90. nanufacturing.

Persons ordering machines will have them delivered at their lace of residence, or at the nearest Steamboat or Railroad Depot by addressing A. CRAWFORD & CO., Warren, Me. Warren, June, 1862.

AUGUSTA CARRIAGE DEPOT.

The subscriber having returned to his old stand on WATER STREET, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS,

of all descriptions and styles. Having had a long experience in the manufacture of the above articles, he feels confident that he can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in point of style and durability

Being Agent for several of the best Manufacturers in New England, gentlemen in want of a vehicle for their own use, can either select from the stock on hand, or leave their orders for any style of carriage which they may desire built, which will be warranted in every particular.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

A UGUSTA EXCELSIOR FACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the community that they have purchased the Factory of W. A. Drew, and are still manufacturing a very nice article of

EXCELSIOR For Filling Mattresses, Under Beds, Lounge and Sofa Backs and Seats.

Carriage backs and Cushions, for Stuffing Harness, and Packing valuable articles of merchandize for transportation, s racking valuable articles of merchandize for transportation, and rarious other purposes.

It is a very nice and cheap substitute for feathers for under illows or bolsters.

Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a matess that will last for years at one-half the cost.

To individuals ordering 100 pounds or more direct from the actory, accompanied with the cash, we will sell at 2 cts. per fb.

Dealers and Upholsterers supplied on reason-

able Terms. AGENTS WANTED EV. RYWHERE.

The following is one of a number of testimates to be given of the value of this article:

"I have a bed filled with it that has been in constant use for six years, and is good yet.

Rev. H. Whitcher, Augusta."

E. C. COMBS & CO.

1y2 The following is one of a number of testimonials which might

E. D. NORCROSS, WHOLESALE AND REATIL DEALER IN

HOT AIR FURNACES, Water St., North of Railroad Bridge, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Manufacturer of a larger variety of Furnances than can be found in any other establishment, designed for warming all classes of buildings. For durability and economy, they are superior to all others. I can refer to the large number of persons who have used them the past twelve years. They are so constructed, and made of such materials as do not require frequent repairs. I have of late made many improvements in Wood and Coal Purnaces, by which is obtained a better combustion of fuel, and in a large measure, prevents condensation of the smoke. My new Coal and Wood Furnace, from two years' trial, has proved it to be the best article in use to heat with wood or coal; it is perfectly adapted for either. Also manufacture Heaters from steam boiler iron. new Coal and Wood Furnace, from two years' trial, has privided in to be the best article in use to heat with wood or coal; it is perfectly adapted for either. Also manufacture Heaters from steam boiler iron.

All Furnaces repaired, and Tin Roofing done at short notice.

All in want of the best heating apparatus, are requested to exercise them.

examine them.

Personal attention given to fitting up Furnaces with Begisters
and Pipes, in any part of the State, or such directions given
that any man can fit them up in proper manner.

27

Lloyd W.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

President—JOHN L. CUTLER, Augusta.

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This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hazard for repeated assessments in a Sintual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surples.

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The A. Manme John Hes, 31 and Hes, 32 and 33 and 34 and 35 and 36 and 36

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1561.

JUSEPH B. WILLIAMS, Secty.

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ett. the market price of these bonds is from 50 to 60 per combolion par, which affords an extraordinary opportunity to buy any of the Company's hands desired, very much below the residence of the production of the part of the production of the part of the pa

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied en to do all it has ever done.

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Sold by all druggists every where, and by merchants and dealers in medicine throughout the State.

KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

THE attention of the Public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that flesh is heir to.

Riversantisms is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Neuralisis—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

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Bruises are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Brises are caused by acques a state of the fresh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment

Cramp is a contraction of the muscles caused by a sudde stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life haing a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy Rheumatic Liniment.

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Bilious Colic is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and DATEOUR CORE is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Linimen in warm water every half hour until cured. Sere Throat and Hourscuseus are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flannel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed and you will be well in the morning. Headache and Throbbing of the Temples is

it to raise about 30 tons, with the help of two or sales and cording to their weight and strength.

The operation of this machine has only to be witnessed to convince the most skeptical of its utility and the great advantage to be derived from its use.

Some of the advantages of this machine over that of all others, Some of the advantages of this machine over that of all others, Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price 50 cents.

Sold in Augusta by Dorr & Craig, F. W. Kinsman, Eddin Fuller, and Chas. F. Potter. Also by Druggists generally throughout the State.

1761

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We, the undersigned, having used Welloome's LAVER REGULA-n and Dyspeptic Curen for ourselves or families, hereby cer y that we have found it what its proprietor claims—a superior nedy for Liver Complaint. We confidently recommend it to public as an important medicine:

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For rheumatic, spinal and hip diseases; nearalgia, ague, prains, kidney complaints, scantiness of urine, with scalding, ores, cuts, bruises, cramp, colic, toothache, headache, diptheria and many other ills. Much cheaper than any other. We feel Call for our circulars.

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DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION AND FITS.

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Carriage Wheels, Bent Rims of Hickory and Ash, and Hickory Spokes of all sizes, constantly on hand. Also Coach Varuish and Black Varnish for enameded leather tops.

Reparing done in all its branches at short notice.

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TERMS:—Two dollars per annum; if payment is made within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed eyond the year.
Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents BUDGETHERS IN CARBGA AND the Provinces are charged 25 centure in addition to the above rates, to defray the postage to the lines TERMS OF ADVENTISING.—For one square of 15 lines, \$1.50 for three insertions and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices eight cents per line for the first insertion and six cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in reading matter twelve cents per line.

17 All letters on business connected with the Office, should addressed to the Publishers, Homas & Badgar, Augusta, Me.

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VOL.

Our Home, our The State Soci

season. The foll

show and fair the COUNTY Cumberland, at H Oct. 15th and 16th. Sagadahoe, at T Thursday, October North Waldo, at October 15th and West Oxford, at I Thursday, October

Washington, at P Oct. 21st and 22d. An Agricult

Leaving Jay, visited some of the ing town. This large quantity ar productions, and considered in this made in Maine. our hotels, and

Our notes con O. P. Stevens, i about a dozen average of 250 lb months. Mr. St til June, and the mencing to make conversation wit hay necessary to he said that a to amount, provided quantities. We too small. How

We have also, on sifting them worthy of mentisaid heretofore. to direct the atte dairying a specia ment-one which place visited. I Within the past have been made such as help g cheese-making. cient presses sh number of cows the milk should

About a mile is a locality know become somewha ogists and curios in 1821 or 2, by and Hon. E. L. pupils in the Ac been carefully been blasted, s mens taken av last year discover understand is int locality the prequantities of mic name-besides I. of Felspar, Bery and Rubelite, o nually draws

From the top Hill-whither miles around ;

use of salt and s making a compo ble said that he a barrel of the had been refin-Powder Mill. a part was most that he was led ingredient to the after make use should regard formation of mu

Near South I eral acres in rimmed and

We here had

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have not yet lea may appear some less true. Whe principles of che form system in pect a great refor for we can then best quality of th We are glad that oughly treated ar the forthcoming

tion of our reade

They are easier to less trouble. From Livermo is, passing thro Buckfield, The sandy character ponds quite lar good fields for th dent that before portant feature

worth seeing by

Washington the ble, in regard which he gave

Brown, and J. and magnificen and enchanting other place in M important locali and also takes in of New Hampsh ams, Franklin,